

ARMY



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LIFE SAVING GUNS.

THE stupid and unnecessary sacrifice of human life, as the result of the recent burning of a steamer on the Mississippi River, has awakened renewed attention to the subject of organizing some system which can be made available for saving, in case of accident, the lives of those who travel by water. The most serious results of casualties at sea, and on our inland waters, can be avoided in the majority of cases, by adopting suitable precautions in advance, and by securing an understanding among officers, crew, and passengers, as to the proper course to be pursued by each in case of accident. It is humiliating to our manhood to see human beings sacrificed to a want of judgment and system; going to their death, like "dumb, driven cattle," and not like men, who, having done all that is possible, are reconciled to the inevitable, and,

Wrapping the drapery of the couch about them,
Lie down to pleasant dreams.

In England and France, the active sympathy of the Government is enlisted in the humane efforts to lessen the risks of journeying by water, and much has been accomplished. Until our Government assumes direction of this matter we cannot undertake so much here; but far more might be done even now, to lessen the dangers of ocean navigation, as well as of travel upon our lakes and rivers, and to save the lives of those shipwrecked on our coast. Our existing organizations for humane purposes should adopt some plan of co-operation, especially on the lakes, where over 530,000 tons of shipping were afloat in 1868, valued at twenty-six millions of dollars; and where 303 lives were lost during the year. We have no statistics sufficiently reliable to enable us to estimate the number lost and saved on our extended coast, or on our rivers. Enough is known, however, to show how much need there is of organization, and how much might be accomplished by it. The late accident on the Mississippi, to which we have referred, proves either that the law is deficient in regard to providing floats, fire engines, lights and life-preservers, or that it is not enforced efficiently.

But leaving this, let us consider the progress made abroad in the invention of life-saving apparatus. A pamphlet, for which we are indebted to Mr. R. B. FORBES of Boston, furnishes us with much information on this subject. Chief among these life-saving inventions, as a simple, cheap, and efficient means of establishing communication with wrecks, is a piece of ordnance for casting lines the invention of M. AUGUSTE DELOIGNE, of Paris. This gun is a bronze casting, about one foot long 1 1-6 inches bore, and weighing about 66 pounds, without trunnions or carriage. Screwed into the breech is a tail-piece of iron, nine or ten,

inches long, which, when the piece is to be fired, is thrust into the soil at an angle of about 30 deg. For long ranges, when firing to windward, arrows of iron are used as projectiles, and for short ranges, or for long ranges when firing to leeward, wooden arrows, which are to be preferred, as they will float. The lower or inner end of these arrows nearly fills the bore, and is covered by metal which expands into a collar or rim considerably larger than the bore, and coming nearly down to the muzzle when in place, so as to receive the full force of the explosion. Projecting out a foot, more or less from the collar, is the main body of the arrow or "fleche," consisting of a round or eight-sided stick of ash, about double the diameter of the bore of the gun. To this is attached the line.

In the "MANBY mortar," the use of which has given way to the BOXER accelerating rocket, the weight of the shot is about 1-5th that of the mortar itself, which weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. In the "Porte Amerres," lately got up by DELSIGNE, the wooden arrows are twenty to thirty metres in length, and weigh ten to twenty times as much as round projectiles although suited to the same bore. The bore is longer in proportion to its diameter, than that of a mortar, it is actually shorter than the bore of a mortar of the same weight. The result of this is, that for the calibre and weight of the new piece, the metal is very thick, and is capable of great resistance, and therefore admits of heavy projectiles with proportionate charges. The power of resistance is much augmented by the peculiar mode of charging, and of firing the charge.

An empty space is left behind the cartridge, varying according to the weight of the projectile, and the fire is introduced into the forward end of the cartridge.

In 1865, Mons. DELOIGNE made some experiments, under the authority of the French Minister of Marine. The guns used were common 30-pound navy guns, six in number, and as nearly alike as possible. Two were charged as usual, with 7 1-2 kilos of powder, and an elongated projectile weighing 45 kilos, an excessive charge; one of them burst at the eleventh, and the other at the twelfth fire. Two of the pieces had a space equal to 16 centimetres behind the cartridge of 7 1-2 kilos and the shot of 45 kilos; one of them stood 167, and the other 178 fires. The two others had a space of 20 centimetres behind the same charge; one burst at the 108th, and the other at the 162d fire, showing a great gain in firing heavy projectiles by DELIGNE'S process.

The present swivels in actual use in the French "Societe de Sauvetage," are loaned from the public arsenals, and are not the best arms for throwing lines. They weigh about 80 kilos, and when in use as naval guns, they throw a small round ball, about one pound calibre, weighing about 500 grammes, with 130 grammes of powder. This arm when loaded by DELOIGNE'S system, carries an iron arrow, 1 1-2 metres in length, weighing 5 kilos, with a charge of 140 grammes. No accident from bursting has ever occurred. The new gun, from its extreme simplicity, and cheapness of manufacture, being nothing but a block of gun-metal with a hole through it, with a "monkey tail" screwed into it, is admirably adapted to the requirements of humane societies and life-saving benevolent associations. When it is to be used on the deck of a

vessel, or on rocky ground, it is put upon a rough solid block of wood shaped like a quoin. This block may also be useful to use on very sandy ground, or anywhere where the heaviest charges are used. As the arrows project considerably from the gun, there is no difficulty in aiming sufficiently well to throw a line across a vessel in ordinary times.

This system of communicating by throwing lines is not only available to establish communication with wrecks, but will be found very useful for tugs, wrecking vessels, revenue cutters and vessels of war. The system is carried out extensively in France all along the coast, and at bathing places, and is not limited to any size of arm. The wooden arrow can be used from any gun, smooth-bore or rifle, down to a common carbine out of which DELOIGNE throws arrows as long as the gun itself, carrying a small line about 100 yards. MR. FORBES writes that he saw at Vincennes an arrow of the size of a handspike, thrown from a common 4 pound rifle field-gun, about 300 yards. Across the outer end of the arrow, when it started, were two tough iron straight bolts, 1-2 an inch to 5-8 in diameter, and about a foot long. These bolts stand at right angles to the arrow; the shock at the start bends them to an angle of 45 deg., and forms a grapnel.

The "coulant," or becket, consists of five or six turns of line round the arrow, just tight enough to allow the line which overrides these turns by a double loop, to pull it down to the butt of the arrow, and thus steady it on its mission of mercy.

IT seems that General JORDAN, who, our readers know, served during our war, on the staff of General BEAUREGARD, and who is now fighting for the Cubans, expresses a high opinion of the negroes in his corps of the Cuban Army. Like the people of the South, who have always been with the negroes, the Cubans have not that antipathy to them which Northerners are apt to have, and even Northerners who are fond of negroes abstractly. The white Cuban—if a Cuban can be called white—soldiers, General JORDAN says, serve with the negroes without protest, and so slight is the prejudice of color, that in many cases the non-commissioned officers are selected from among the blacks, and their orders are obeyed by white as well as black soldiers. In some cases commissions are held by mulattoes, who meet with no trouble in governing their white subordinates. General JORDAN says the negro troops fight as well as their lighter comrades, and sometimes better. His escort are all blacks, and are commanded by a negro sergeant, a splendid soldier.

The difference in hue between many a Cuban whom we see about our streets and a slightly-bleached negro, is not great enough for an Anglo-Saxon to discover, much reason for the one's feeling any unconquerable repugnance for the other on the score of variation in the shade of his color.

THE London Army and Navy Gazette rejects the idea of the experiments at Shoeburyness being considered as decisive in respect to shells or fuzes, on the ground of the probable adoption of the old French button muzzle-loading gun which the English artillery has, up to the present time, looked down upon,

THE ARMY.

THE commanding officer, post of Fort Larned, was ordered, October 26th, to send without delay one company (of not less than thirty effective men) of the Third U. S. Infantry, to report to the commanding officer at Fort Hays, Kansas, for temporary duty. Troop F, Seventh Cavalry, Captain George W. Yates commanding, was, on the same date, ordered to move, without delay, from Fort Wallace to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by rail.

THE temporary post of Winniboro, La., has been discontinued, and Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, now on duty there, ordered to Baton Rouge, La., to report to the post commander for duty.

TELEGRAPHIC instructions from the Secretary of War have been received at the Headquarters Department of Dacotah, modifying General Orders No. 62, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, directing the removal from United States Military Reservations of all squatters or citizens not in the employment of the Government, in so far as the terms of those orders apply to the Reservation of Fort Ridgely, Minn. The settlers upon that reservation, who hold patents or certificates from the General Land Office, for the lands claimed and occupied by them, are accordingly exempted from the operation of the terms of the General Orders referred to—with the exception that the buildings of the old fort, and the ground in their immediate vicinity, must be cleared of all settlers, until such time as the question at issue between the Government and the settlers has been disposed of by the proper authority.

By General Orders No. 73, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, October 26, 1869, the following places are made general depots of funds for the Pay Department, and the paymasters named are made subject only to the orders from these headquarters and the Paymaster-General. All other paymasters will continue, as heretofore, under the immediate command of the department and division commanders:

New York City.—Brevet Brigadier General N. W. Brown, assistant paymaster-general U. S. Army.

New Orleans.—Colonel Daniel McClure, assistant paymaster-general U. S. Army.

San Francisco.—Brevet Brigadier-General Hiram Leonard, deputy paymaster general U. S. Army.

St. Louis.—Brevet Brigadier-General Cary H. Fry, deputy paymaster-general U. S. Army.

PARAGRAPH 2, of Special Orders No. 185, current series, from the Headquarters Department of the Missouri, has been so amended as to direct the commanding officer of Company A, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, to march with his command to Camp Supply, I. T., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, upon the abandonment of Fort Zarah, Kansas.

By command of Major-General Schofield, Post Adjutants are designated as the officers in the Department of the Missouri, who are to take charge of, and receipt for, the Signal property to be issued to each post. They will make the required quarterly returns for all signal property in their possession, to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, on forms to be furnished for that purpose, and will turn over such property to their successors upon being relieved from duty as post adjutants. They will instruct all officers and such number of non-commissioned officers and privates at their respective posts as the post commander may think necessary, in the manual of flag and torch. In all drills the General Service Code will be the basis of practice. Monthly reports will be rendered to headquarters by post commanders, specifying the number of drills during the month, and if there have been none the reasons therefor. Regimental Adjutants are also required to make themselves acquainted with the system of signals adopted by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will receipt for, and make the required returns for the signal property issued to them for the use of their respective regiments, and will, when their regiments are acting independently from posts, act as instructors.

By authority of the President of the United States, the Military Reservation at Fort Craig, New Mexico, has been designated. A portion of the boundary line runs seventeen hundred and forty feet to the right bank of the Rio Grande, this being the north-east corner of the reservation; from here with the same bearing to the centre of the Rio Grande, and thence following said river and in its centre, to a point opposite the abandoned town of Bosque Bonito; from here to the right bank of the river with a bearing of north 67 deg. west, this being the south-east corner of the reservation. The reservation contains thirty-eight square miles and four hundred and seventy-five acres.

A DETACHMENT of seventy-five recruits for the Ninth U. S. Cavalry (colored), left cavalry depot, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, under the command of Brevet Captain W. J. Cain, first lieutenant U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 29, 1869, en route to Galveston, Texas, via New York City, N. Y.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 1, 1869).

Tuesday, October 26th.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Warner, captain Third U. S. Artillery.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for J. S. Pitman, an insane person, late brigadier-general Volunteers, and one attendant, from the Butler Hospital at Providence, R. I., to Washington, D. C., and to the attendant back to Providence, R. I. The cost of this transportation to be paid by the Surgeon-General.

First Lieutenant Hugh D. Bowker, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw two months' pay in advance under Special Orders No. 212, September 1, 1869, from this office, directing him to join his regiment in the Department of Dacotah.

The following officers, unattached, are hereby assigned to duty in connection with the registration and election in the State of Mississippi, and will report in person to the commanding general Fourth Military District by November 1, 1869, for duty: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, first lieutenant; Brevet Captain F. H. Hathaway, second lieutenant.

The telegraphic order of the 25th instant, from this office, authorizing Brevet Major C. J. Von Herrmann, captain, unattached, to draw advance mileage from New York City to Jackson, Mississippi, is hereby confirmed.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant W. W. Deane, brevet captain U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 30, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Leave of absence until July 30, 1870, is hereby granted Brevet Captain W. W. Deane, second lieutenant unattached.

Wednesday, October 27th.

Brevet Captain William Shields, first lieutenant unattached, is hereby assigned to duty in connection with the registration and election in the State of Mississippi, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Fourth Military District for duty.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, First Lieutenant Wm. D. O'Toole, unattached, is hereby detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Missouri State University, Columbia, Missouri.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will forward, under proper charge, all recruits now at that post enlisted for the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from whence they will be forwarded to their regiment, subject to the orders of the commanding general Department of the Missouri, relative to their movement.

By direction of the President, so much of Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 41, February 18, 1869, from this office, as directs that "Captain H. B. Noble, Eighth U. S. Infantry, be retired from service with pay proper alone, in accordance with section 17 of the act approved August 3, 1861," is hereby revoked, and his name will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service in the line of duty or from some injury incident thereto, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of Congress approved August 3, 1861, it having been established by a further investigation that the disability for which he was retired, originated in malarial poisoning contracted in the line of duty. He will be entitled to difference of pay from date of retirement.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for five days from the expiration of the extension of leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 127, October 13, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant J. McB. Stembel, Ninth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major C. H. Veil, first lieutenant First U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 129, August 11, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended four months.

Thursday, October 28th.

First Lieutenant G. M. Fleming, unattached, is hereby detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent, under and by authority of the Act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved July 80, 1834. He will report by letter, without delay, to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instruction.

The resignation of Captain Axel S. Adams, Second U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 26, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Jeremiah C. Wilcox, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect December 1, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. C. Wilcox, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 190, September 13, 1869, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, is hereby extended until December 1, 1869, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Friday, October 29th.

As soon as existing orders for forwarding recruits to organizations have been complied with, the Superin-

tendent General Recruiting Service, Cincinnati, Ohio, will prepare a detachment of one hundred recruits from those that are or may from time to time become disposable at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and forward it, under proper charge, via Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Randall, Dacotah Territory, for assignment to companies C and D, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will assign all disposable white Cavalry recruits at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Third U. S. Cavalry, subject to the orders of the commanding general Department of the Missouri relative to their movement.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, will prepare detachments of convenient size of recruits that are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and forward them successively, under proper charge, via Sioux City, Iowa, to the posts hereafter mentioned, until each is filled in the order named: 100 to Fort Stevenson, Dacotah Territory, for assignment to companies E and F, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry; 100 to Fort Rice, Dacotah Territory, for assignment to companies B, G, and K, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry; 100 to Fort Sully, Dacotah Territory, for assignment to companies A, H, and I, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry. Upon the completion of the assignment the fact will be reported to this office.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 246, October 14, 1869, from this office, as directs him to report without delay to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to duty with Company G, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel E. C. Mason, captain Twentieth U. S. Infantry, until Nov. 3, 1869.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect from the expiration of the permission to delay en route to join his post granted him in Special Orders No. 231, October 1, 1869, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel W. R. Shafter, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Captain C. McKibbin, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 194, Oct. 18, 1869, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended sixty days.

Saturday, October 30th.

By direction of the President, Captain H. B. Noble, U. S. Army, (retired), is hereby authorized to draw full pay and commutation of fuel and quarters from the 8th to the 19th instant, both inclusive, while on duty in this city settling his accounts with the Subsistence Department, under Special Orders No. 239, Oct. 5, 1869, from this office, provided he has not been furnished fuel and quarters in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant W. G. Fitch, U. S. Army, (retired), is hereby assigned to duty in connection with the registration and election in the State of Mississippi, and will report in person without delay to the commanding general Fourth Military District for duty.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardner, brevet major.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Thomas P. O'Reilly, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 37, March 29, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended ten days.

Leave of absence for seven days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James A. Buchanan, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Whittingham Cox, Fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 203, August 21, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended fifteen days.

Monday, November 1st.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Francis L. Hills, Third U. S. Artillery, has been accepted by the President to take effect April 7, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Leave of absence until April 7, 1870, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Francis L. Hills, Third U. S. Artillery.

The telegraphic order of Oct. 29, 1869, from this office, granting Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster, permission to delay until Dec. 12, 1869, in reporting to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific, as directed in Special Orders No. 240, October 6, 1869, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Paul Dahlgren, Third U. S. Artillery.

So much of paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 192, Aug. 9, 1869, from this office, as detailed Captain John Elliott, U. S. Army, on recruiting service and directed him to report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Reeves, New York City, is hereby revoked.

THE General Court-martial of which Brevet Major General Henry J. Hunt, colonel Fifth U. S. Artillery, is President, will reconvene at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 10th instant, for reconsideration of the case of Brevet Major T. P. McElrath, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery.

THE following officers registered at Headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending Nov. 3, 1869: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Warner, captain Third Artillery; Brevet Captain Maize, first lieutenant, U. S. A.; Brevet Captain W. J. Cain, first lieutenant Third Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Reed, first lieutenant and adjutant Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon W. B. Wiggin, U. S. A.; Brevet Colonel H. B. Judd, U. S. A.; Second Lieutenant Loyall Farragut, Fifth Artillery.

ARMY PERSONAL.

ACTING Assistant Surgeons A. J. Gray and H. R. Brewer, U. S. Army, have been directed to report by letter to the commanding general, for assignment to duty in the district of New Mexico.

BREVET Major Edward B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster J. S. Army, has been ordered to Fort Wallace, Kansas, to report for duty as assistant quartermaster, relieving First Lieutenant Charles Porter, Fifth U. S. Infantry, who is ordered to Fort Lyon, C. T.

MAJOR V. S. Eggleston, paymaster, was assigned, Oct. 8th, to duty in Portland, Oregon, to date from the 6th inst., and will report to Major W. R. Gibson, chief paymaster, for instructions.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. Meyer, captain U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to his home, Canton, Ohio, and report to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, as awaiting orders.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days from Oct. 23d, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District, has been granted Brevet Major-General Cuvier Grover, lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, acting assistant inspector-general of the district.

MAJOR J. W. Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to pay to Oct. 31, 1869, the troops at the following posts, in the order named: Jefferson, Greenville, Tyler, Nacogdoches, and their sub-posts, in Fifth Military District.

MAJOR Lyman Bissell, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed from Jefferson, Texas, to Nacogdoches, Texas, and assume command of that post.

BREVET Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, major U. S. Army, has been ordered to report in person at the Headquarters of the Fifth Military District.

HOSPITAL Steward Joseph Hostetter, U. S. Army, having reported at headquarters Fifth Military District, in compliance with paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 232, Adjutant-General's office, September 27, 1869, has been ordered to report without delay to the commanding officer Post of Austin, Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. C. W. Young, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Texas, and ordered to Helena, Texas, there to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon John Ridgeley, U. S. A., whose contract will at his own request be annulled. Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Snively, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as health officer at Sabine Pass, and ordered to Livingston, Texas, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon D. F. Reynolds, U. S. A., whose contract will at his own request be annulled.

CAPTAIN James Gilliss, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, was ordered, October 27th, to repair to his station, Sioux City, Iowa, without delay, and resume his duties therat.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted to Captain Ed. Ball, Second U. S. Cavalry, October 27th; the leave to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by his district and post commanders.

MAJOR R. D. Clarke, paymaster U. S. Army, having reported to the commanding general in obedience to Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 233, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, is assigned to duty at headquarters Department of the Platte, under the orders of the chief paymaster of the department, to date from the 4th of October, 1869.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. De Loffre, U. S. Army, was ordered, Oct. 22d, from New Orleans, La., to Austin, Texas, reporting upon arrival to the medical director, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty.

CAPTAIN D. A. Ward, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was, Oct. 22d, relieved from special duty at the Headquarters Department of Louisiana, and ordered to rejoin his proper station without unnecessary delay.

MAJOR Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, October 22d, to Jackson Barracks, La., for the purpose of paying Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to include the 31st of August, 1869. After which he will return to his proper station.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Penrose, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty as depot commissary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., relieving Brevet Brigadier-General M. R. Morgan, chief commissary of subsistence of the department, from that duty.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending October 23, 1869: First-Lieutenant Charles G. Benney, brevet captain U. S. A.; Major DeWitt Clinton, judge-advocate U. S. A.; First-Lieutenant Daniel Hart, brevet major Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate U. S. A.; Major W. P. Gould, Paymaster U. S. A.; Paymaster J. W. Smith, U. S. A.; Captain Frank M. Coxe, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ten days, was granted to Assistant Surgeon W. Howard King, U. S. Army, October 29th. This leave to take effect upon the abandonment of Fort Zarah.

MAJOR John E. Yard, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, (returning from leave of absence,) was ordered, October 20, to proceed from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Scott, Kansas, and assume command of the detachment of recruits en route to Fort Sill, I. T.

In a letter commending T. D. Jones's model for the McPherson monument, General Wm. E. Strong, who was Inspector-General of McPherson's corps, says:

How many times have I seen him on the field of battle—at the front—check his horse sharply, and suddenly throw his right hand (grasping his field glass firmly in it) on his right hip and gaze off at his own troops or the enemy, with his eyes half-closed and piercing. The last time I ever saw him alive—less than ten minutes before he went down—he looked just like this. While memo-

ry lasts I can never forget it. I was riding on his left, and we were going at a rapid pace. He checked his horse so quickly that I shot by him, and wheeled my horse about and rode back and received his last order. I was partially in front of him, and I watched him keenly and closely as his eyes swept the ridge and gap between the lines. The expression of McPherson's face at this moment Mr. Jones has caught with wonderful accuracy. In a moment this sharp, searching, piercing expression was gone, and the old smile crept back again over his face as he knocked the ashes from his cigar and told me to bring up Morgan L. Smith's division to throw in the gap, and to join him at once at Giles Smith's. In twenty seconds more he was on top of the enemy's line of battle, horse and rider riddled with bullets.

CAPTAIN and Brevet Major Thompson, of the Second Cavalry, with two Lieutenants and forty-five men, recently passed through Diamond City en route to Fort Benton, with instructions to make surveys and report upon the shortest and most practicable route for a wagon road across the range from Benton to Helena.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1st of November. Detail: Brevet Major-General George A. Custer, lieutenant-colonel Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Captain George W. Yates, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Custer, first lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Henry J. Nowlan, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major James M. Bell, first lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William W. Cook, first lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Donald McIntosh, Seventh U. S. Cavalry. First Lieutenant Henry R. Williams, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, on the 8th of November. Detail: Brevet Colonel Richard I. Dodge, major Third Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General William H. Penrose, captain Third Infantry; First Lieutenant John R. Bothwell, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant John W. Thomas, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant D. W. Wallingford, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenant John W. Hannay, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant James W. Pope, Fifth Infantry. Brevet Major Henry R. Tilson, assistant surgeon, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kansas, on the 3rd of November. Detail: Brevet Major William Sinclair, captain Third U. S. Artillery; Captain Joseph G. Ramsey, Second U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain Arthur Morris, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant Rezin G. Howell, Second U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant E. Van A. Andruss, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Edward M. Merriman, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Christopher G. Wolcott, Third U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Robert M. Rodgers, Second U. S. Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Harker, Kansas, November 4th. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General Nelson A. Miles, colonel Fifth Infantry; Major Blencowe E. Fryer, surgeon U. S. Army; Captain John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper Quartermaster's Department; First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant George P. Borden, Fifth Infantry. Second Lieutenant Quintin Campbell, Fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, November 4th. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, major Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel Frederick W. Benteen, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Captain Ezra P. Ewers, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain Charles Brewster, first lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant George W. Baird, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant David Q. Rousseau, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles C. De Rudio, Seventh U. S. Cavalry. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Weir, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Dodge, Kansas, November 8th. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General John R. Brooke, lieutenant-colonel Third Infantry; Brevet Major Louis T. Morris, captain Third Infantry; First Lieutenant Geo. W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant Wm. K. Kennedy, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Thomas S. Wallace, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Colladay, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Louis Schonborn, Third Infantry. Brevet Major Charles S. De Graw, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at Jefferson, Texas, October 25th. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major Theodore Schwan, captain U. S. Army; Captain Henry Wagner, U. S. Army; Brevet Colonel Adam G. Molloy, first lieutenant U. S. Army; First Lieutenant George A. Thurston, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant George G. Lott, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, U. S. Army. Brevet Captain B. F. Grafton, second lieutenant Eleventh U. S. Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate of the Court.

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., on Tuesday, November 10. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Cressy, captain Third U. S. Cavalry; Captain James P. Brown, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Capt. J. H. Stewart, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Samuel Hildeburn, Third U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. B. Engle, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant H. R. Brinkerhoff, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant D. R. Burnham, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry. Judge-Advocate, Assistant Surgeon R. S. Vickery, U. S. A.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Wallace, Kansas, November 8th. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General Charles R. Woods, lieutenant-colonel Fifth Infantry; Captain Edmund Butler,

Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Myers, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain Henry Romeyn, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant John M. Johnson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Reily, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant James H. Whitten, Fifth U. S. Infantry. First Lieutenant Granville Lewis, Fifth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

STATIONS OF TROOPS BY COMPANIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Third Artillery.—Headquarters, staff and Companies B and D, Key West, Fla.; F, I, L and M, Fort Jefferson, Fla.; K, Savannah, Ga.; G, Barrancas, Fla.; E and H, Fort Pulaski, Ga.

Eighth Infantry.—Companies C and H, Columbia, S. C.; E, F and G, Charleston, S. C.; A and I, Fort Macon, N. C.; B, Goldsboro', N. C.; D, Fort Johnson, N. C.; K, Raleigh, N. C.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Headquarters, staff, band and Companies A, B, C, H, I and K, Atlanta, Ga.; D, F and G, Warrenton, Ga.; E, Union Point, Ga.

Second Infantry.—Headquarters, staff, band and Companies B, D, G and I, Huntsville, Ala.; F and K, Mobile, Ala.; C, E and H, Montgomery, Ala.; A, Tuscaloosa, Fla.

Unarrisoned posts in charge of Ordnance Sergeants.—Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, S. C.; Fort Clinch, Fort Marion and Fort Pickens, Fla.; Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, Ala.; Fort Caswell, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

First Infantry.—Companies A and I, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; B and H, Fort Gratiot, Port Huron, Mich.; D and E, Fort Brady, Saginaw Ste. Marie, Mich.; F, Fort Mackinac, Mackinac, Mich.; K, Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich.

Detachment Ordnance Corps.—Detroit Arsenal, Dearbornville, Mich.; Columbus Arsenal, O.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.

Fourth Artillery.—Battery G, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Second Artillery.—Battery L, Fort Cape Disappointment, W. T.; Battery C, Fort Stevens, Oregon.

First Cavalry.—Headquarters, Fort Vancouver, W. T. Troop B, Camp Warner, Oregon; F and H, Camp Harvey, Oregon; D, Fort Lapwai, I. T.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Headquarters and Company D, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; B and I, Camp Warner, Oregon; C, Camp Harvey, Oregon; F, Camp San Juan Island, W. T.; G, Fort Colvile, W. T.; H, Fort Boise, I. T., A, Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, I. T.; K, Fort Klamath, Oregon.

Detachment Ordnance.—Vancouver Arsenal, W. T.

Posts Ordered Abandoned.—Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon; Camp Lyon, Oregon; Camp Logan, Oregon.

Posts not Garrisoned.—Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; Fort Dalles, Oregon.

Posts Ordered Sold.—Fort Steilacoom, W. T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Companies F and H, Louisville, Ky.; I, Lebanon, Ky.; C, D and G, Nashville, Tenn.; A, Humboldt, Tenn., B, Chattanooga, Tenn.; E, Jeffersontown, Ind.; K, Union, W. Va.; recruiting depot, Newport Barracks, Ky.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Headquarters Twenty-third Infantry, from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Oregon, October 5th. Arrived.

Company F, Ninth Infantry, from Plum Creek Station, Neb. to Sidney Station, Neb., October 9th. Ordered.

Company I, Ninth Infantry, from Sidney Station, Neb., to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., October 15th. Arrived.

Company I, Fifteenth Infantry, from Texas, en route to Fort Stanton, N. M. Arrived.

Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, en route to Fort Griffin, Tex., September 1st. Formed by consolidation of B and E, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Company I, Twenty-fourth Infantry, en route to Fort Richardson, Tex., September 30th. Formed by consolidation of G and I, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

No changes in cavalry and artillery.

Company F, Ninth Infantry, from Plum Creek Station, Neb., to Sidney Station, Neb., October 9th. Ordered.

Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, from Camp Cook, M. T., to Fort Benton, M. T., October 12th. Ordered.

Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, from Fort Shaw, M. T., to Fort Benton, M. T., October 12th. Ordered.

Companies A and H, Fifteenth Infantry, from Texas, to Fort Wingate, N. M., October 9th.

Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, from Winsboro', La., to Baton Rouge, La., October 23d. Ordered.

Company E, Second Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., Omaha Barracks, Neb., October 21st. Ordered.

Company A, Tenth Cavalry, from Fort Zarah, Ks., to Fort Dodge, Ks., October 6th. Ordered.

No change in stations of headquarters or companies of Artillery.

SOCIETY OF THE SIXTH CORPS.

We give below the Constitution for the Society of the Sixth Army Corps, which will be presented for adoption at the next meeting of the society, of which due notice will be given. The by-laws drafted by the Committee on Constitution, will be presented at the same time.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. This Association shall be known as "The Society of the Sixth Army Corps," and shall consist of officers and soldiers who served with honor in that corps, and were honorably discharged therefrom, or who remain in the service of the regular Army, and who shall have subscribed or assented to the constitution and by-laws of the Society, and paid the initiation fee.

Sec. 2. Honorary members may be elected from those who served with distinction in any other Army corps or in the Navy of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The object of this Society shall be to perpetuate the memories and to continue the associations of the Sixth Army Corps; to cherish the sympathies and to invigorate the ties of its common brotherhood; to embalm the names of our corps-comrades fallen, either on the field of battle, or in the line of duty, and to arrange, secure and preserve the record of all its illustrious achievements in arms.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The officers of this Society shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee—one member thereof from each of the three divisions of the corps.

Sec. 2. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, except the executive committee, who shall be annually appointed by the president. They shall hold their offices to, and inclusive of the next succeeding annual meeting thereafter, or until others are duly elected or appointed in their places.

The president, the secretaries and the treasurer shall be nominated without debate, and elected by a majority of all the members present and entitled to vote.

The three vice-presidents shall be nominated and elected in the same manner, each by a majority of the members of each of the three divisions respectively, present and entitled to vote.

Sec. 3. The Society shall meet annually. The time and place of each succeeding annual meeting shall be selected by ballot, at the time of each annual meeting.

The president, and any of the officers of the Society may invite any officer of the Army or Navy to attend at any of its meetings.

Members unable to attend any regular meeting of the Society, shall notify the corresponding secretary of such inability, and may accompany the notice with whatever information may be thought of use or interest to the Society.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. Political, and all other subjects foreign to the object of the Society, shall be excluded from debate, and are prohibited.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and enforce order. In his absence his duties shall devolve on the vice-presidents respectively, in the numerical order of their divisions. The secretaries shall execute the usual duties of their several offices. The treasurer shall receive, and safely keep all the funds of the Society, sign receipts for the same, and shall disburse all moneys, under the direction of the executive committee, attested by its chairman; shall, whenever by them required, report to said executive committee, and at each annual meeting shall report fully to the Society all financial transactions and the condition of its exchequer.

The executive committee shall take general supervision of the interests of the society, examine its finances and report thereon, direct disbursements, report upon proposed constitutional amendments or alterations, and shall perform any other duties from time to time assigned to them by the Society.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. Branch or affiliated societies may be formed by members of the corps, qualified to be members of this Society, not less in number than twenty, and with the same object as this Society. They shall transmit to the recording secretary notice of their organization, its condition, and a copy of their constitution and by-laws, which shall be submitted to this Society at its next succeeding annual meeting, and, on the same being approved, they shall be recognized as a branch of the Society of the Sixth Army Corps. Every branch society shall report to this Society annually, its annual transactions, its numerical, pecuniary and general condition. This Society may, at any time, adopt rules and regulations for the government of all or any of such branch societies.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. This constitution shall not be altered or amended except at an annual meeting, and then only on recommendation of the executive committee, and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote, and provided also that such proposed alteration or amendment be filed in writing with the recording secretary at least three months before the annual meeting, at which, notice in writing is, at the same time, to be given that it is proposed to offer the same.

GENERAL JOHN COCHRANE,

GENERAL C. E. PRATT,

GENERAL ALEXANDER SHAER.

COLONEL S. W. LATTA.

COLONEL E. SPARROW PURDY;

GENERAL GEORGE J. STANNARD,

COLONEL DAVID S. NEVINS,

Committee.

CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY ROBESON.

THE following circular has just been issued by the Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1869.

To make the Navy popular with seamen and to overcome as far as may be, the difficulty of obtaining men who will make it their permanent home, it is necessary that they should never be needlessly denied such indulgences as may be consistent with the efficiency and discipline of the service. Experience shows that while those officers who indulge their men with liberty, when by good conduct they have entitled themselves to it, make the service popular, those who unnecessarily restrain them afford grounds for discontent instead of good conduct, and shut the doors of the Navy against that class of seamen most valuable to it. Liberty on shore should be used as an encouragement and reward for good conduct. It is therefore suggested that hereafter commanding officers shall give to such of their men as by uniform good conduct deserve it, every indulgence in this respect compatible with the performance of the necessary duties and the maintenance of discipline on board their ships. Commanding officers are directed, instead of withholding all the pay of the men until the end of the cruise, when it is liable to be spent in a short time, to allow such of their crew as desire to draw it, one-fifth of their monthly pay at the end of each month. Attention to these matters will, it is believed, do much to make the service popular, and when understood, to encourage enlistments. The department is also of opinion that the custom of taking away the pay of seamen by summary court-martial is an injudicious one, and calculated to punish the families of the offenders rather than themselves. Summary courts-martial are intended to punish cases not serious enough for the attention of a general court, and there are a variety of punishments proper to be inflicted which will be found effective to maintain discipline, without taking from sailors the compensation for their labor, privation and exposure. Congress, in its discretion, has passed a law prohibiting the taking away the pay of men unless sanctioned by the department, but if the officers commanding vessels are influenced by the views of the department above expressed, there will rarely be a necessity for the exercise by the department of any discretion in the premises.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

A PRIVATE dinner was given to the veteran General Harney at Washington on the eveing of the 2d inst., and among those present were the President, General Belknap, Secretary of War; General Cox, Secretary of the Interior; General Sherman, Surgeon-General Barnes, Judge-Advocate-General Holt, Commissioner Eli S. Parker, General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance; General Dent, General Marcy, General Schriver, and others.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

A PHILADELPHIA paper announces that Admiral Porter has prepared drawings and plans for the construction of the Navy-yard at League Island, which if adopted will be brought to the attention of Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the necessary appropriation asked for; and as soon as Congress votes the money, the Department will commence the work. It is expected that Commodore A. M. Pennock, U. S. Navy, will be ordered to the charge of League Island.

THE United States storeship *Cyclone*, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard last week, and is loading again for another trip. The United States tugboat *Speedwell*, which accompanied the monitor *Dictator* to Key West, has returned to the Navy-yard. The Government has purchased the steam hoister belonging to Delamar, at the foot of West Thirteenth street, for \$13,000. The use of the hoister has cost the Government at the rate of \$10 an hour.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard the work on the *Albany* is progressing rapidly, and she will be ready in a few days to leave for the West Indies. The *Severn* will take her place in the Dry Dock. The operations on the *Tennessee* are being hurried to completion, and she will soon be ready. The repairs upon the *Colorado* which were to be completed by March, 1870, have been ordered to be pushed with all speed, as it is desirable to have her in readiness for sea by the 1st of December next.

THE correspondent of the London *News* in Alexandria, writing on the 9th of October, supplies the following very interesting news details from Egypt: "The United States frigate *Plymouth*, Captain Macomb, is still here, and the captain and officers have been the object of great courtesy from the Viceroy, to whom they were presented on the 5th inst., by Mr. Hale, United States Agent and Consul-General. His Excellency Schaim Pacha, Chief Lord of the Admiralty, or its equivalent in Turkish, will preside this evening at a banquet in honor of the American gentlemen, after which the *Plymouth* will continue on her cruise to Tripoli to await further orders."

THE United States steamer *Shenandoah* was taken out of the dry dock in the Boston Navy-yard, Oct. 30th, the repairs below light water line having been completed. This vessel was docked Sept. 4th, and all the condemned timber and rotten wood taken out. In the rebuilding there have been used over 500 frame timbers of the best seasoned white oak, most of them having been in the process of seasoning for thirty or forty years in the timber docks or sheds. Her engines and machinery have been thoroughly overhauled and modern improvements adopted, with a new cast two-flange propeller in place of the old four flange.

ADVICES from Yokohama dated September 29th, report that the United States flagship *Delaware* (late *Piscataqua*), Captain English, with Admiral Rowan, remains at Yokohama; also the *Monocacy*, Commander McRea, and *Ashuelot*, Commander Bradford. The *Iroquois*, Commander Law, was at Hong Kong, homeward bound. The *Unadilla*, Commander Hooker, and *Mauumee*, Commander Cushing, were on the southern station, at Hong Kong in September, and would probably be sold the next month. The United States steamer *Aroostook* was sold at Yokohama for \$12,000. It is stated that the double-enders, *Monocacy* and *Ashuelot*, are likely to find purchasers in China. They have been appraised by a Board. The *Ashuelot* was at Yokohama, and the *Monocacy* at Hiogo, Japan. The United States steamer *Idaho*, (first-rate), left Yokohama, Japan, Sep. 20th, for Hong Kong, China, on her way to San Francisco, Cal.; but returned to the former port Sept. 29th, much damaged in spars, rigging, and hull, by a Typhoon which she experienced, Sept. 21st, not far from Yokohama. It is doubtful whether she will be condemned and sold at Yokohama, or repaired and sent to the Mare Island Navy-yard, as originally proposed. The U. S. flagship *Delaware*, (first-rate), left Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 26th, to look for the U. S. steamer *Idaho*, reported in distress, by the Pacific Mail Steamer *America*, and had not returned up to our latest advices from that port Sep. 29th. The U. S. steamer *Oneida*, is at or near Shanghai, China.

CONGRESS passed a law last March authorizing the institution of proceedings, in any Court having jurisdiction of like matters, to recover such prize-money as the Farragut fleet, engaged in the capture of New Orleans, might be entitled to for captures then made, and providing that such prize money as might be awarded should be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. General B. F. Butler, acting as the attorney and prosecutor for the officers and sailors in that fleet, has filed a libel of information against the vessels, etc., in the District Court of this district, praying judgment, etc. The attention of the government having been called to this suit by the District Attorney, Carrington, he asking the Treasury Department to assign him associate counsel in view of the magnitude of the case and the important principles involved, the Secretary of the Treasury has employed Richard M. Corwine, of Cincinnati, who has had considerable experience in prize cases and admiralty proceedings. The Secretary has instructed these attorneys to make a thorough defence both on the law and the facts. General interviews have already taken place between the counsel and the officers of the Treasury, and every preparation is being made to that end. Thirty days have been given the Government to prepare its defence. More than a million dollars are involved in this suit.

The United States flagship *Pawtucket*, Admiral commanding, has arrived at Havana.

CAPTAIN Stephen Cornell, U. S. Revenue Marine, commanding U. S. steamer *S. P. Chase*, died suddenly on the 31 ult., at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in the 74th year of his age. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis of the brain, his illness lasting but a few minutes. Captain Cornell was one of the oldest officers of the service, having been first commissioned upwards of 40 years ago. He was universally beloved by all who knew him, for his uniform kindness to all; and his loss will be an irreparable one to the service as well as to his many friends.

THE Secretary of the Navy having set aside the proceedings of the naval court martial which tried Paymaster's Clerk Robert D. Bogert, he was released, but immediately rearrested by the United States marshal and held in \$15,000 bail for trial on a civil suit.

AT the Philadelphia Navy-yard the *Miantonomoh* is being rapidly pushed forward towards completion. Work is also being rapidly pushed upon the *Congress*, which is lying at the south wharf. The *Brooklyn*, carrying twenty guns, has been lying at the Navy-yard about a year, but is now being fitted for sea. The small light-draft single turret monitor *Passaic* is on the small dock. The monitor *Shakamaxon* lies in the timber shed. She is in frame and planked. Her tonnage is 2,125, new measurement, and it is intended that she shall carry four guns. The *Shakamaxon* was begun in 1862, but never completed. No work has been done upon her for five years. The *Antietam*, a first-class steamer of twenty-one guns and two thousand four hundred tons measurement, lies in the large ship-house. She was commenced in 1866. Nothing has been done upon her for a year past. The receiving ship *Potomac* lies in the river opposite the yard. There are four hundred men on board, most of them intended for those vessels repairing for sea. Affairs at the naval station at League Island are also dull. Very little is being done there. All the iron-clads are being painted red for preservation. A few laborers are also employed for the purpose of repairing damages caused by the late overflow. There are now twenty-three iron-clads at League Island.

THE Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, announcing that "by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the commutation for quarters allowed to officers of the Marine Corps will be considered as in conformity with General Orders No. 85, issued by direction of the Secretary of War, October 17, 1868. The allowance will be \$18 per month for each room for officers of the different grades as follows: A brigadier-general or colonel, four rooms and one kitchen; a lieutenant-colonel or major, three rooms and one kitchen; a captain or chaplain, two rooms and one kitchen; a lieutenant, one room and one kitchen. Commutation for quarters while at sea will be allowed from February 14, 1867. All commutation will be paid, not in coin, but in the authorized currency of the United States."

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Walter J. Abbot, to the Naval Academy, on the 20th November.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. J. McDougal to duty as assistant to inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

OCTOBER 27.—Lieutenant George T. Talcott, Jr., to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and to report on the 1st December.

Lieutenant Charles H. Stockton, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

OCTOBER 28.—Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shepard, to the Michigan.

First Assistant Engineer Isaac R. McNary, to the Benicia.

Lieutenant J. E. Noell, to resume his duties on board the *Severn*, and in addition to his other duties, is appointed signal officer of the North Atlantic Fleet.

NOVEMBER 1.—Commander Wm. A. Kirkland, to command the U. S. steamer *Wasp*, South Atlantic Fleet.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Norton, to duty at New Orleans, La.

Master George A. Norris, to signal duty.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 25.—Master George M. Totten, from the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Merriman, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to duty in the Pacific Fleet.

OCTOBER 28.—Lieutenant Oscar F. Heyerman, from the Michigan, and ordered to the *Nipic*.

First Assistant Engineer S. L. R. Ayres, from the Benicia, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

OCTOBER 29.—Master T. S. Williams, from the Benicia, and granted sick leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose, from the *Nantasket*, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the *Nantasket*.

Acting Boatswain William Winchester, Gunner George Rose, Acting Carpenter Benjamin R. Murphy, and Sailmaker Wm. M. Howells, from the *Nantasket*, and ordered to the *Alaska*.

Boatswain George Smith, and Carpenter Leonard Hanscom, from the *Supply*, and waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 1.—Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 1st of January next.

Captain Thomas G. Corbin, from duty on the board of which Commodore Selfridge is president, on the 15th inst., and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander H. F. Picking, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to signal duty.

APPOINTED.

OCTOBER 26.—Ensign George M. Williams, of the *Yankee*.

OCTOBER 27.—Carey N. Sanders, of Pennsylvania, as an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 27th October, 1869.

RESIGNED.

OCTOBER 26.—Ensign George M. Williams.

OCTOBER 27.—Midshipman James L. Carter.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending October 30, 1869:

James H. Gordon, corporal marines, October 20th, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

John Hudson, beneficiary, October 17th, Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington City.

John H. Burrell, landsman, July 5th, U. S. steamer *Nautilus*, Foochow, China.

John Green Sloan, seaman, September 17th, U. S. steamer *Idaho*, Yokohama, Japan.

William Golder, captain after guard, October 11th, U. S. steamer *Pensacola*, at San Francisco, Cal.

STABILITY OF SHIPS AFLOAT.

FROM the treatise on "Naval Architecture and Ship-building," just published by Commander Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., we take the following exposition of the secret of the power of water to make a ship stand upright:

That the most unstable of elements, water, should be required to confer stability or give uprightness to heavy bodies raised to a great height above its surface, would appear to be an unreasonable expectation, were it not accomplished every day.

If it is merely imagined that the bottom of a ship is made the heaviest part and the top the lightest, it would seem naturally to follow, as a first impression, that the bottom, being the heaviest, would stay at the bottom, and the top, being the lightest, would stay at the top. This disposition of weight is not what always or often, in fact, takes place. A Mississippi or North River steamboat is 30 feet high out of the water, and but 3 to 6 feet, or so, deep in it. The heavy weights of its machinery are generally high out of the water; its boilers are entirely above the water, reaching in some cases above the hurricane deck. Its cargo is also carried above the water, and its bottom, if not quite empty, is merely occupied by sleeping apartments. Such vessels, if supported on pivots fixed at the water-line, would certainly tumble over, bottom up, since they are certainly top-heavy, and pivoted on land would upset. By some power, nevertheless, in the water, they are kept upright, and made to form huge floating castles, their chief weights high in the air.

It might be imagined, at first sight, that the upward pressure of the water on the bottom should help to give uprightness to the structure it upholds from below. But this idea will not stand examination; since to push the bottom of a vessel upward may only be another method of trying to upset it. What is wanted is to keep the top up and the bottom down.

How out of these contradictory elements, to elicit stability, is neither an obvious nor an easy investigation, for it is certain that the upward pressure of the water on the bottom of a ship, instead of being a cause of stability, is a powerful agent of instability, and that the greater it is in quantity and the more effectual in power the more it tends to upset the floating body.

Nevertheless, a perfect understanding of the way in which the power of water contributes to stability in a top-heavy, out-of-water structure will give one a profound appreciation of this remarkable quality of water. The way in which this unstable element gives stability to a top-heavy structure, as it heels over, is by continually transferring its action to the side to which the vessel is about to fall, where, by continually giving a stronger push upward on the falling side, it counterbalances the falling weight, and thus keeps the vessel upright.

A top-heavy ship is technically called "crank"—"a drunken ship"—and it really seems so; but by art, the force of water is made to pass from side to side faster and farther than the ship heels, and therefore, though she may heel over, she cannot capsize, for the water puts its strong pressure under the falling "shoulder" of the ship, and gives it a powerful lift. The way in which this "shoulder" is formed, the leverage with which the water acts, and the powerful lift which it gives at the right time and in the right way, is something which it requires much thought to conceive, skill to direct and craft to apply with success. This portion of the ship is therefore called the "shoulder," to distinguish it from the bottom or "bulge" of the ship.

It is the tendency of the bottom or bilge of the ship to be pushed upward by the water, and the pressure is so great upward as to tend not only to keep it up but to push it too much up, and thus upset the vessel. One way of counteracting this would be to put heavy weights of lead or iron on the bottom of the ship, so as to keep it always, in all circumstances, bottom down. But to put on the bottom of a ship useless weight is not merely a confession of great want of skill, but is a serious sacrifice of the usefulness of the ship.

It was the practice of a former day to make up for want of stability by great quantities of ballast; but the naval architect of the present day knows how to give sufficient "shoulder" to the ship so as to make use of the fluidity of the water as a substitute for the "dead weight" of ballast; and its just application is a test of his skill.

By the "shoulder," therefore, is meant that part of the side which is just about the water-line, which is sometimes a little out of and sometimes a little under the water as the ship reels about. It is frequently called, for that reason, the part of the ship "between wind and water"; but it will be quite accurately defined if it is said that the "shoulder" of a ship is that part which, being under the water when the ship heels over one way, is then left bare, out of the water, when she heels as far over the other way.

Take, for example, a ship that has been standing upright, and has first leaned over on one side until 2 feet of her skin, are put into the water, and then leans over just as much on the other side till two feet more of her skin are out of water,—those 4 feet of skin on each side which lie between these extreme positions are "the shoulders," on which she depends for power to sustain top weight.

If from the body of the ship the two "shoulders" are taken, the remainder of the bottom, which never leaves the water, may be defined as the "under-water body" of the ship, and this under-water body is the part tending to upset her. The life of the ship is, therefore a balanced effort, the under-water body continually tending to upset her, and the two "shoulders" turn and turn about, trying to keep her upright. The one is the "upsetting" part, the other the "righting" part of the ship. The effect of each of these contrary elements has to be measured—*first*, by the quantity of each element; *second*, by the more or less effectual manner in which it is applied. To make the "shoulders" the smallest, yet so contrived as to have the most power for good—that is the consummation of the art of the architect.

FREDERICKSBURG.

REPORT OF GENERAL HUMPHREYS.

ON the 13th of December, 1862, my division (Third division, Fifth Corps,) about 4,500 strong, being massed in the vicinity of the Phillips House, received orders at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, to cross the river and enter Fredericksburg, which being done, it occupied, by orders of the corps commander, General Butterfield, in quick succession, three positions in that town. My troops were yet in the act of forming for the third time, on the crest of the hill fronting Marye heights, some six or eight hundred yards distant, when I received an urgent request from Major-General Couch, in person, to support that part of his corps on the left of the Telegraph road; and almost at the same moment, a staff officer rode up and informed him that General Griffin was ordered to re-enforce him. A few minutes later, I was directed to do so; and without an instant's delay, the Second brigade, commanded by Colonel Allabach, the nearest to the Telegraph road, was moved to the front; and orders were sent by me, at the same time, to General Tyler, commanding the First brigade, to follow and form on its right. Subsequently, when forming the troops for the attack, Captain Randall, First United States Artillery, chief of artillery of my division, whom I had ordered to keep the artillery in some sheltered place, reported to me on the field for further instructions. I directed him to hold the artillery within supporting distance, on the heights, so that in the event of any aid being required or disaster occurring, he would be at hand, to support or cover us. This direction he carried out promptly, so far as the ground that was not already occupied by artillery, admitted.

The day was not clear, and there was much smoke overhanging the ground, so that I had not yet seen distinctly the position occupied by the enemy nor that by our own troops, and the necessity was so urgent, that I could not take time to examine it, without the aid of some one who had been on the ground. At my request, an officer of General Hancock's staff, (Captain Hancock,) accompanied me, first to a ravine, crossing the Telegraph road, where the troops could form under partial cover, (some three hundred yards from the enemy,) then to the plain above, on which, some two hundred yards in advance, were the troops I was to support, partially sheltered by a slight rise or fold in the ground. One hundred and fifty yards beyond them was a heavy stone-wall, nearly a mile in length, which was strengthened by a trench. This stone-wall was at the foot of the Marye heights, the crest of which, running from one to four hundred yards in rear of the wall, was covered with batteries. The stone-wall was heavily lined with the enemy's infantry. A wide, deep ditch or canal, impassable for troops, ran through the ravine and was crossed by two roads only—the Telegraph road and the plank road. My troops were obliged to pass, in column, down the Telegraph road, until the ditch was crossed. There was barely room for a brigade to form in double lines, between the ditch and the edge of the ravine, next the enemy.

The Second Brigade was quickly formed here, under my direction, by Colonel Allabach, and then, led by him and myself, it moved rapidly and gallantly up to General Couch's troops, under the artillery and musketry-fire of the enemy.

The nature of the enemy's line of defence could not be clearly perceived by me, until I reached this point. The troops I was to support, as well as those on their left and right were sheltering themselves by lying on the ground. This example Colonel Allabach's brigade immediately followed, in spite of our efforts to prevent it, and opened a fire upon the enemy. A part only of our men were able to reach the front rank, owing to the numbers already occupying the ground.

The continued presence of the troops I was to support or relieve proved a serious obstacle to my success.

As soon as I ascertained fully the nature of the enemy's position, I was satisfied that our fire could have but little effect upon him, and that the only mode of attacking him successfully was with the bayonet. This I resolved to do, although my command was composed of troops that entered the service in August. With great difficulty their firing was arrested, chiefly by the exertions of myself and staff and Colonel Allabach, aided by Colonel Allen, Colonel Clark, and Captain Tyler. Whilst this was being done, I sent a staff officer to General Tyler, with instructions to bring his command to the left of the road, in the ravine, and prepare them to support or take the place of Allabach's brigade, as the event might require.

The charge was then made, but the deadly fire of musketry and artillery broke it, after an advance of fifty yards. Colonel Allabach reformed the brigade, a portion in the line from which the charge was made, the remainder in the ravine from which they had advanced.

The greater part of my staff were now on foot, having had their horses killed or disabled, my own being in the latter condition, from two wounds. Mounting the horse of my special orderly, Dimond, Sixth United States Cavalry, who always kept close beside me in action, I rode to General Tyler's brigade to conduct it to the enemy; and while doing so received three successive orders from General Butterfield to charge the enemy's line—the last order being accompanied by the message that both General Burnside and General Hooker demanded that the crest should be taken before night. It was already growing dusky. General Tyler's brigade was not yet entirely formed, and were impeded in doing so by a battery of six guns (that had been brought up since my advance with Allabach's brigade,) whose limbers occupied a part of his ground, and whose fire would have rendered it impossible for him to advance. With great difficulty I brought this battery to cease firing. Then riding along the two lines, I directed them not to fire—that it was useless—that the bayonet alone was the weapon to fight with here. Anticipating, too, the serious obstacle they would meet with in the masses of men lying under the little shelter afforded by the natural em-

bankment in front, before mentioned, who could not be got out of the way, I directed them to disregard these men entirely, and to pass over them. I ordered the officers to the front, and with a "hurrah," the brigade, conducted by General Tyler and myself, advanced gallantly over the ground under the heaviest fire yet opened, which poured upon them from the moment they rose from the ravine.

As the brigade reached the masses of men referred to, efforts were made by the latter to prevent our advance. The effect was what I apprehended: the line was somewhat disordered and in part forced to form into a column, but still advanced rapidly. The fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery, furious as it was before, now became still hotter. The stone wall was a sheet of flame that enveloped the head and flanks of the column.

Officers and men were falling rapidly; and the head of the column was at length brought to a stand, when close up to the wall.

Up to this time, not a shot had been fired by the column, but now some firing began; it lasted but a minute, when, spite of all our efforts, the column turned and began to retire slowly. I attempted to rally the brigade behind the natural embankment, so often mentioned, but could not arrest the retiring mass. My efforts were the less effective, since I was again dismounted, my second horse having been killed under me. The only one of my staff now mounted was Lieutenant Humphreys, whose horse had been three times wounded: all the rest had their horses either killed or disabled.

Directing General Tyler to reform his brigade under cover of the ravine, I returned to the portion of Allabach's brigade still holding, with the other troops, the line of natural embankment.

My force being too small to try another charge, I communicated the result of the contest to General Butterfield, and received directions in return to bring the remainder of my troops to the ravine. This was accordingly done, the One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiments, commanded by Colonel Clark and Colonel Allen, retiring slowly and in good order, singing and hurrahing. Colonel Allabach brought off the other regiments in equally good order.

Our loss in both brigades was heavy, exceeding one thousand in killed and wounded, including in the number, officers of high rank. The greater part of this loss occurred during the brief time they were charging, which scarcely occupied more than ten minutes for each brigade.

Among the officers mentioned by General Tyler and Colonel Allabach, who most distinguished themselves by their gallant bearing, were Colonel Gregory (slightly wounded,) Colonel Frick, Colonel Elder (dangerously wounded) and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien—commanding regiments; Lieutenant-Colonels Armstrong and Rowe; Majors Thompson and Anthony, and Major Tod, who had his leg shattered, and died that night. Colonel Allen and Colonel Clark, commanding regiments, Captain Porter, Assistant Adjutant-General, dangerously wounded, and Captain Tyler, and Lieutenant Noon, Adjutant of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, who was killed.

The cool courage of Colonel Allen, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment, of Colonel Clark of the One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment, and Captain Tyler, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment, in bringing up their men to the charge, and in conducting them from the field, fell particularly under my own observation.

I cannot express in too warm terms my indebtedness to the officers of my staff for the services they rendered me. The cool gallantry with which they aided in forming the troops, leading them to the charge, and rallying them when retiring; in conveying my orders over the field, and in seconding all my efforts to accomplish the object of our presence there, entitled them to some mark of approbation from authority higher than mine. They were: Captain Cars McClellan, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Humphreys, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Christiancey, aide-de-camp; Captain Herbert Thomas, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting inspector-general; Captain Knowles, commissary of subsistence; Captain A. Cavada, of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, additional aide-de-camp; Captain Rehrer, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, additional aide-de-camp; Captain Thomas, when his horse was killed in the charge, joined his company; and while leading it was severely wounded. Captain Knowles, Captain Rehrer, and Lieutenant Humphreys, were slightly wounded.

One of the greatest obstacles to my success was the mass of troops lying on our front line. They ought to have been withdrawn before mine advanced. The troops on their right and left would have prevented the enemy from advancing. Finding them lying there, the men of Allabach's brigade, who had never before been in battle, instinctively followed their example. Besides, they disordered my lines, and were greatly in the way when I wished to bring the brigade to a charge. When General Tyler's brigade advanced, they not only impeded its progress, but converted it, as I have already stated, into a somewhat disorganized column, too large to be managed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. HUMPHREYS, Brigadier-General Comdg Div.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Craig, New Mexico, on the 16th of November. Detail: Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Fred. W. Coleman, captain Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Alexander Sutorius, Third U. S. Cavalry; First-Lieutenant Robert E. Bradford, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second-Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third U. S. Cavalry. First-Lieutenant William J. Sartle, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our column, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

ASSOCIATION OF CIVILIAN APPOINTEES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the JOURNAL of the 16th inst. appears a communication over the signature of "One," advocating the formation of an "Association of the Civilian Appointees in the Army." I am disposed to doubt whether the writer seriously desired the formation of such a society; but think rather that his proposition is a burlesque upon the Association of West Point Graduates, that has of late occasioned so much comment in Army circles. If the latter supposition is the correct one, there can be no issue between us; for, if such a thing is possible I would like most cordially to see the Association burlesqued and ridiculed out of existence, as a thing unnecessary, useless, and tending to evil. If, however, he really favors the organization of such a society, although I am myself a civilian appointment, we are enlisted under different banners.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the association of West Point Graduates looks to the establishment of a species of exclusiveness in the Army, and that its tendency is to disturb the concord that should prevail among its officers; but such evils are not to be corrected by counter-associations of other classes of officers. On the contrary they are more likely to be aggravated by such a course.

The civilian appointments of the Army constitute at present the large majority of its officers, and such must continue to be the case for a number of years. While this state of affairs exists, they need be disturbed by no apprehensions of possible unpleasant social or other relations in the Army. This provides for the present and the near future. As to the ultimate future, since future graduates must enter at the foot of the register while the higher positions will be filled by the gradually advancing civilian appointments, that seems equally safe and free from causes of uneasiness. Under such circumstances civilian appointments can well afford to regard with silent indifference this movement for an Alumni Association of the Military Academy.

And for the "promotion of more intimate personal relations and general sociability" we need seek no other means than such as we now have in our mutual relations as officers of the Army. As such we are welcomed with warm hearts and open arms by our brother officers everywhere; and no clumsy machinery of an "Association" could create a more fraternal feeling between us. Any scheme of "general sociability" in the Army that does not include all its officers is unworthy consideration beyond what is necessary to secure its condemnation; and it is to be hoped that only those who have already engaged in such a movement will give it countenance.

And the "memories and associations of our great alma mater, the camp and battlefield," are in no danger of perishing. Had our deeds been more ignoble and our alma mater less known to fame, then some "association" or "society" might have been necessary to their perpetuation. But no such occasion exists. They need none of our feeble efforts to keep them alive. They are a part of our country's history, destined to endure forever.

In whatever light regarded, an "Association of the Civilian Appointments in the Army" seems at present unnecessary and undesirable. It may not always be so; but it is time enough to resort to so unpleasant an alternative when the need is actually at hand. Let "One," then, reconsider his proposition, if seriously made, and withdraw his encouragement from a measure so destructive to the good fellowship and social harmony among the common members of our beloved profession, already sufficiently assailed in another quarter. Such is the earnest exhortation to "One" civilian appointment from ANOTHER.

APPLING, COLUMBIA CO., GA., October 25th, 1869.

THE HUNTER'S BELT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: An article signed "Ozark," in your issue of the 16th inst., in speaking of the various kinds of accoutrements which have been sent out to the Infantry regiments for trial, speaks of one of them as the "fair-weather Christian" belt. Now, it is in defence of this belt that I propose to say a word: I think all will say that utility is the main thing to be looked to in all our endeavors to properly equip our soldiers. The secret of the success of commanders of armies hereafter will lie in their ability to move between two given points in the least possible time; therefore lightness of equipment is the desideratum of the future.

The belt spoken of above (which should be called the "hunter's" belt it having been in use by the hunters on the Plains ever since the introduction of metallic cartridges, and while General Hazen was earning distinction on other fields), is the belt; none other yet invented can supply its place. It is the one selected by all soldiers who are left to their instincts. Long before the issue of the present breech-loader to the infantry, those of that corps who were detailed on temporary mounted duty, would purchase a breech-loading gun of the Henry, Spencer or other pattern, and make for themselves a belt, taking for a pattern that in use by the mountaineers or hunters in their midst. The men of entire regiments provided themselves with these belts when the new guns and ammunition were issued to them; and they made use of them when on escort duty, changing station, etc., etc. The old, cumbersome cartridge-box was packed up in the same ignominious way, in which the old Army hats were carried, when changing station. This is true of the men of the regiments occupying the

Powder River country from 1866 to 1868, and who had as good an opportunity to test the matter as any regiments in service during those years. But why call them "fair-weather Christian" belts? Does it make any difference whether rain falls on them, and the cartridges they contain, or that they be worn by men when fording streams? Of course not. Every careful soldier, when he goes into camp, takes each cartridge out, and, after thoroughly drying them and the belt, and rubbing a little blacking on the latter, starts out next morning with as good and serviceable an outfit as he ever carried, even though he may have dragged it through four feet of water.

On account of the equal distribution of the weight, they are very easy on the men. Why, when on long Indian scouts, and late marches, many a soldier throws himself on the ground, and does not know until next morning that he has forgotten to remove his belt.

A PLAINSMAN SINCE '66.

SPENCER'S CARTRIDGE POUCH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of the 2d inst., I noticed that Lieutenant Coolidge, Seventh Infantry, advocates the adoption of what he claims to be a new kind of cartridge pouch, or "holder," as he terms it, and states that it is an invention of his own. The cartridge pouch he recommends is exactly the same, with the exception of material used in manufacture, as the one which has been in use by the cavalry since 1865, though it is now passing out of use, to the regret of many officers of the cavalry service. The only difference I can see between them is, where Lieutenant Coolidge commands sole, the one I refer to is made of harness leather and lined with untanned sheepskin. This cartridge pouch was known as "Spencer's," and I think made expressly for the metallic cartridge. I do not know who invented it, but think Lieutenant Coolidge second in the case, as regards the main object. It is not my purpose, however, to inquire into the right of invention, but to advocate its adoption, for the cavalry especially; believing it to be the best and most convenient for troops armed with Spencer's carbine.

CAVALRY.

October 15, 1869.

ALONG THE CAPE ANN SHORE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We didn't take a six months' leave and go abroad, but we did take a leave of twenty days and went, among other places, to Cape Ann. We went there, not because we had any reverence for the Pilgrim Fathers, or any desire to go near that "Blarney Stone of America," Plymouth Rock; but because we had heard rumors of good deep sea fishing off the Cape. A lover of beautiful scenery, in approaching these shores when they were unknown and unnamed, in a volatile fit of admiration, aided by the sea sickness of a long voyage and a desire for a clean shirt, might have determined to land and pitch his tent under some of the grand old pine trees. But if these Ancient Puritans had anything of romance or sentiment in them, they have not bequeathed it to their lank and nasal-tongued posterity; for there was not one whom we met of whom it might not be said "A primrose by the river's brim a yellow primrose was to him, and it was nothing more."

Certainly there never was a place where Nature more made up for her barrenness by a general loveliness of sky, earth and sea. A more wildly romantic coast cannot be imagined. There are coves of gracefully curved outlines, with beaches of white sand where the water looks so beautifully clear, and the depth so inviting that one's first longing is to bathe always there.

Then there are monstrous ledges of rock thrown up in the most chaotic disorder—systematic only in one thing and that is the general slope toward the sea.

In the mad commotion which caused this wonderful disarrangement of old things, some fragments have been raised above their fellows; and upon one of these near to the sea we sat, and saw the waves come thundering up like impossible squadrons of giant cavalry, striking against the wall of shore and sending the white surf sweeping away up the jagged floor of rock.

There is a wonderful fissure in the rock at a point where the sea is almost at the foot of a steep cliff. The rock is divided in a line perpendicular to the sea and to the line of the shore. Into this chasm the sea ebbs and flows, sometimes with a low murmur, and at other times with a noise like the sound of thunder.

Looking down, you see perhaps two hundred feet below you the white waves dashing up the dark sides of the chasm, for it is in width not more than two yards. And if you care to clamber down the natural sea wall, thereby risking the chance of promoting some wretch in your regiment who aspires to a paltry bar and an additional five dollars per month, the view from the point where the sea enters the narrow gorge is something, like which there is nothing in this country. From the height above, looking out seaward, you see a low rock which appears like a great boulder half submerged. Its sides are worn smooth by the waves, but about its base, when the water is quiet, you see the points of cruel crags whose foundations are down deep among the homes of the mermaids. This rock is "Norman's Woe," the scene of the wreck of the *Hesperus*, made immortal by Longfellow.

It is a picturesque sight, just when the sky is overcast and the barometer predicts the coming of a storm, to see the crowd of fishing craft come into the bay, like a flock of frightened birds, or again on some day in the fall, when the sky is clear and the weather is "gray and golden," to see this same great fleet clustered together at some point near shore where the mackerel have made a run in. You can hear the songs and laughter of the fishermen and the sound of the flapping of the thousand sail coming faintly over the water.

We didn't meet any pretty fisher-girls like Christie Johnston, though we kept a bright look out for them; nor did we prosecute any inquiries into the process of

preserving the captured fish. One whiff from a curing house having completely cured us of any such desire. We never had any respect for codfish or mackerel anyway, having always thought of them in connection with cheap boarding houses, Yankees, and impecuniosity generally. We know our caterer, about the time of the month when his funds used to run out, was accustomed to regale us with cod fish-balls. But he was depraved Caterer always are.

There are a good many things on the Cape, too, that are of great age. Old churches, which may have held very early meetings of the Puritans; and some jolly old grave yards where repose the ashes of the same old rude forefathers under crumbling headstones, the epitaphs which have been rendered all but illegible by time and the moss. Then there are ancient homesteads, ancient inns, ancient mills, ancient signposts, ancient rum, and not a few ancient maidens. We would gently advise brother Subs, who by chance may visit those parts, to try the ancient rum, but not the ancient maidens. The woods of Cape Ann are not less beautiful than its coast.

They cover the harsh outlines of its hills, hide in their depths the rough, homely rocks, and with their drapery, conceal every uncouth angle.

There are low valleys where the alder and the willow grow in profusion; and there are brawling brooks, and babbling ones where the crystal water goes rippling over white pebbles; and along their banks are rocks covered with woodbine or moss, and great clumps of cardinal flowers nod at the water's edge; and at every step you see masses of graceful ferns. You walk beneath the shadows of the lofty whispering pine trees, through whose interlaced tops the sunlight comes down like a glory. Your feet are on a soft brown carpet of the long slender blades, they can hardly be called leaves, which have fallen from the trees. There are on every side the most exquisite mosses. These woods seem to be the appropriate home for Oberon and Titania. The very perfection of spots for the sports of the fairies of Midsummer Night's Dream. There is one grand vista, where upon either hand grow majestic pines, that we can never forget. It is a stretch of half a mile, and looks like some grand avenue. But there is a silence there that is appalling. There is an old stagecoach, with a veritable Jehu on the box, from which we bade our farewell to the Cape. If you go there you'll meet him. He cracks his whip as merrily, and handles his "four-in-hand" with as much grace as ever stage driver did in the good old days of our great-grandfathers. He was such an agreeable substitute for the snappish little conductor of our great express-trains, that we hear cheery "Good-by, sir," ringing yet, as it rung on the sunny morning when we saw our last of Cape Ann.

CAIUS.

October 31, 1869.

A RADICAL SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The inclosed article is a fair resume of the case, "Line and Staff," now agitating the Navy. If any real wrong had been done the staff, it is far more likely to be redressed by the magnanimity of their brethren of the line, than by class legislation, or abuse of distinguished line officers. The staff has everything to gain from our good-will, nothing from our fears. It is the desire of all line officers to settle all questions in dispute in a just and equitable manner, but they are determined to yield nothing which will militate against the discipline and efficiency of the Navy.

Some indiscreet friends of the staff officers stigmatize the line as an aristocratic body of men, while, with marvellous inconsistency, many members of the staff are stirring to their utmost to obtain those positions which they so much denounce as unrepresentative.

Now, the fact is, that the line officers, appointed as they are from every Congressional district in the country, more truly represent the American people and our institutions than any other class of persons, excepting only the House of Representatives. The "staff," so called, draws its members mainly from the large seaboard cities, and is in no sense representative of anything but class.

In regard to naval rank and titles, Mr. Jones is not a Rear-Admiral because he is Mr. Jones, but because his duty is to command a fleet. If, therefore, Mr. Smith (Surgeon, Paymaster, or Engineer) seeks to obtain the same title, he seeks something which is not necessary to him to fulfil his duties, and the honor, if conferred, becomes a personal one, and therefore aristocratic in its nature.

Much of the dissension now existing in the service might be avoided by appointing the Paymasters, Engineers, and the Marine officers from the graduates of the Naval Academy, as in the Army cadets are appointed from the Military Academy to the different arms of the service. For instance, when a class of midshipmen has been graduated from the Academy, let a committee of five Naval officers, from the Academic Board, be appointed to determine the corps of the Navy, into which the graduate shall be placed. Let the first five have a free choice for themselves. Those who excel in professional studies should be placed in the line. Those who may not be very well suited, from temperament, energy of character, or professional bearing, for the more arduous duties of the profession, but who stand well up in academic branches should be placed in the Pay Corps. Those whose who excel in Infantry tactics, drawing, etc., but who lack knowledge of seamanship, naval tactics, navigation, etc., should go in the Marine Corps, while the most distinguished in steam engineering should be made second assistant engineers, and sent for two years to a Government machine shop, to acquire a more extended and full practical knowledge of their duties. Reorganize the Staff Corps, with different grades, on the basis of Senator Grimes's bill. This plan will, in time, stop all bickering as to rank, since all officers will feel that *esprit de corps* which comes from having been associated together at their alma mater.

It also presents this advantage, that all the officers, except the members of the Medical Corps, will be com-

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batants, and able, if need be, to take charge of a watch and division, or perform hydrographic and surveying duty in an emergency.

This plan is perfectly feasible, if our naval authorities will only will it to be so. The Navy will thus obtain a real staff, and the term, as now applied to the civil officers, will not be a misnomer.

EXCELSIOR.

MOUNTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Special Orders No. —— has at last succeeded in transferring us from a post on the beautiful Niagara, 'mid the deafening roar of the great cataract, to a station where the dulcet notes of the "Boots and Saddle" are the order of the day. Four years of dismounted service, since the rebellion, tends to produce excessive awkwardness in one when lifted from the good and stable foundation of *terra firma* and landed in an equine sphere more undulating. I think this would have been the conclusion of any of the "heavies," could they have witnessed the battery drill after last Sunday morning inspection. I know a story of our chieftain who decorated with a "gorgeous shako," with "waving plume," and the "brilliant aiglet," buckled to a heavy cavalry sabre (of his father's), and deposited in a No. 1 "McClellan saddle" beside a charger, that, at the command "Forward into battery—right oblique—trot—march—guide left"—was seen to perform all sorts of graceful (?) figures unknown at "Brooks' Academy." All went on swimmingly with our fresh heavy, on the right, till the command "trot!" was given, when, such havoc—heavy's horse would career from the "swing team" of the right piece to the leaders of the left, and finally pocket himself in some hospitable caisson. Me thinks I heard my old riding master, at the Point, shouting in his loud, shrill voice: "Mr. ——, let go of that pommel!" "keep your spurs out of that horse." All of no avail. That old, first law of self-preservation was too well impressed on our unfortunate friend's mind to heed those unkind suggestions.

Suffice it to say the pieces got into battery and so did friend "heavy," and in a manner not in strict conformity with the present tactics; but in a way he proposes to recommend to the Tactical Board now in session at St. Louis, it having for its recommendation great "celerity of movement" in the presence of the enemy. Thank somebody, the day was cold, and in consequence the drill was short; the battery was parked and ye gay caballeros retired to scenes less unstable and more stable (stable call sounded soon after). Our friend of the "right section" has become a hard student of the natural history of the horse, endeavoring, if possible, to ascertain why a horse can't behave like a gentleman and let a fellow have a little rest at light artillery drill.

As a moral to all this: All ye young heavies, who have a two years' detail with a light battery in embryo, should borrow a quartermaster's horse whenever you can; and, when nobody is looking, practise in the "school of the driver" for an hour or two each day. My word for it, you will thank me for this timely advise—Alexander himself could not play horseman with our steeds out here. In the mean time, if there is any quartermaster or paymaster, of the Army who would like to transfer in the Light Artillery, I am open for negotiations. All communications addressed to the undersigned, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, will meet with prompt attention.

SURDNA.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS, October 26, 1869.

CLOTHING OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Will you kindly give space in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the ventilation of the subject of the quality of the clothing issued to enlisted men of the Army. In the frontier posts, without exception, the clothing issued to the cavalry is of so inferior a quality as to be intrinsically valueless. A month's wear necessitates a new outfit, if the soldier expects to keep himself clean, as a soldier should be. Even the very color of the clothing is not uniform. The pants, in particular, have all the shades of which "blue" is susceptible. The underclothing is miserable, manufactured of the thinnest material. Does the fault lie with the contractor? In the case of clothing recently drawn by one of the troops of the detachment Seventh Cavalry, under Colonel Tilford, it was of so poor a quality as to be actually unfit for issue. The commanding officer of the troop inspected the clothing, and (an unusual course with commanding officers), forbade its issue to the men. He applied for the action of a board of survey, the result of which, up to date of writing, I have not learned. Whatever action the board may take—to order its issue at a lower rate than the regulated price or otherwise—it is, beyond question, unfit as a uniform for a soldier to wear.

The proposed change in the uniform was, at one time, looked forward to with general satisfaction. The change is certainly one much required. There is, however, a feeling in our Legislative body against it. If this honorable body is averse to adopt a new uniform for its soldiers—a something that will make us look like soldiers, feel a pride in being soldiers—let them, at least, give us a passably good article in the uniform we now have. On the frontier it is so common to see citizens dressed in the "Army blue," that it is difficult for a stranger to tell who is soldier and who is citizen.

I have seen representative soldiers of nearly all the European nations, and I am sorry to say, the United States Army is the worst clothed of any in the world. This is an unpalatable truth to utter, but it is the truth nevertheless, and cannot be gainsayed.

One word for the benefit of the quartermasters and commanding officers of companies. I refer to the total disregard paid in issuing sizeable clothing. For instance, a soldier wants to draw a No. 4 pants or No. 4 blouse, or a certain size boots, he is issued some other

size, without regard to fitness, and thus because the quartermaster considers it too much trouble to hunt up the sizes called for in the requisition. In other cases, company commanders do not trouble themselves to inquire into the wishes of the men as to the sizes they require, but take whatever the Quartermaster's Department chooses to give, and then issue to the men without regard to size. This is a matter of so common occurrence among the troops serving on the Plains, as to need no further comment.

VERITAS.
CAMP ON SALINE RIVER, KANSAS, Oct. 26, 1869.

FRANKLIN PIERCE AND THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The Chicago Tribune, in an obituary notice of the death of Franklin Pierce, states as the reason for his change of views in reference to the Military Academy at West Point, that "when, however, he associated with the graduates of West Point in the Mexican war, and saw what a strong Southern bias they had brought away from that institution, he changed his views, and became its earnest advocate." There are two grave errors in this statement. The writer was informed by the late Col. Truman B. Ransom, of the Ninth Infantry, who fell at Chapultepec, that General Pierce had before he left New Hampshire, entirely changed his views in reference to West Point, and he regretted the hostility to it he had once shown in the Senate. And the change occurred because he had seen what its graduates had accomplished in that war, at Buena Vista and other battles. He had also seen the promptitude of the graduates who had resigned to repair to the war as colonels and field officers of Volunteer regiments. Col. Ransom himself had the same sentiments. When appointed he was President of the Military Institution at Norwich, Vermont, of which Captain Alden Partridge had been the chief; and from whom Franklin Pierce had imbibed his prejudices against West Point.

The writer was pleased to find that that distinguished officer, Colonel Ransom, did not share these feelings of Captain Partridge, and that General Pierce had changed his views. This was before Pierce had left New Hampshire. In the city of Mexico, in 1848, he made a speech of recantation, and in his Inaugural Address as President made the handsome allusion to West Point which is quoted below.

The other error of the Tribune, is in stating that the graduates "brought away from that institution a strong Southern bias." Their political sentiments ever have been as diverse as those of the States from which they were appointed. As the Members of Congress have the nomination of cadets, of course all political parties would be represented. The institution and service in the Army always had a nationalizing influence, and thus it followed (as the preface to Cullum has so fully set forth) that a much greater number from the South adhered to the Union in the late war than the *pro rata* according to population would have designated.

Colonel Benton in his "Thirty years in the Senate," takes great care to quote in full the language of Franklin Pierce as Senator, assailing the Military Academy; he nowhere mentions (even in a note) his subsequent conspicuous avowal of modified views, nor his Inaugural. It was highly honorable to General Pierce thus frankly to come out with his renunciation. It is refreshing to see in the press at the East, such manly tributes to his memory. These tributes appear in papers representing all shades of political feeling. One of the most appreciative notices appears in the Washington Chronicle, which recognized the duty of honoring the private worth and sterling elements of character in the ex-President, although on politics they had been antipodes.

The following is the extract referred to from the Inaugural Address of General Pierce of March 4, 1853.

"The opportunities of observation furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the Government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrate the importance—I might well say the absolute necessity of the military science and practical skill, furnished in such an eminent degree by the institution which has made your Army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The Army, as organized, must be the nucleus around which in every time of need the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence—a national militia—may be readily formed into a well-disciplined and efficient organization."

This language of General Pierce was prophetic. For in the civil war this task of employing the "nucleus," the militia and volunteer organizations, was most successfully and brilliantly carried out, on a scale vastly larger than in the Mexican war, it was shown what can be done by raising volunteer regiments by States. It was constantly remarked during the Mexican war that we had fairly tested, in that war, that mode of raising a provincial force. It was considered preferable to a temporary increase of the regular force. This was the general sentiment of the graduates of the Military Academy, who shared in that war. The rebellion came at a time when the Army knew well the *modus operandi*, the exact plan and process by which an efficient expansion could be made of our military force. And the graduates of the Academy (in and out of the Army), as well as all the officers of the Army, assisted with prompt and patriotic impulses, to raise, organize and train this volunteer force. And with it they had entire sympathy, and were prepared to have that sympathy and confidence from the experience of the Mexican War.

Allusions, Mr. Editor, have been made in your paper recently to the relations which have existed between the graduates of the Military Academy and the volunteer and civilian officers. These relations have generally exhibited commendable harmony, and from the example of

Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas, down, the kindest co-operation has been the watchword and principle of action.

Let it be remembered that if it was State pride, the tremendous upheaval of patriotic feeling and intense interest in the success of our cause, which enabled our State Governments to raise such immense forces, the use of that force called for the employment of all the trained military knowledge of all classes of our population. And it must ever be a source of pride and satisfaction to the friends of the Army and the Military Academy that they furnished their proper share to the success which followed, when this unwonted call was made upon their resources.

A.

ANOTHER ONE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The writer of this has had his attention directed to a short note headed "Association of Civil Appointments," in the JOURNAL issued October 16, 1869. To this laudable object (that of perpetuating their great *alma mater*, the camp and the battle-field), there certainly can be no shadow of an objection; particularly, as the writer of the note, who signs himself "One," states, that such an association is "at once so interesting and desirable, as well as, we can hardly doubt, so eminently calculated to advance the harmony and interests of the service at large." The provision, too, of honorary membership is excellent, as none who have no *alma mater* need be left out in the cold.

Now, permit the writer of this to say, that it would, on his part, be an affectation of too much greenness not to acknowledge the covert satire of "One," on the "Association of Graduates of the Military Academy." Why this has stirred the bile it would not be easy to explain, except as an exhibition of small malevolence on the part of "One," who clearly has never pondered the pithy French mot, *qu'il ne faut que peu d'esprit pour dire des bêtises*.

It is a very notorious fact, that the most bitter rebels in words, and the most impudent, as far as they dare be, to our officers on duty among them, in the South, are not the men who faced them on the field, but the stay-at-home-for-any-cause class, who never scented the battle-field even afar off. This is a common phase of human nature; and it may safely be predicted upon it, that those officers who entered the military service without graduating at West Point, and can truly claim "the camp and battle-field as their great *alma mater*," will be the last to sneer at, or suggest unkindly feelings in those who can claim West Point for their *alma mater*, and "the camp and battle field" for their "step-mother," simply because they desire, once a year, to meet together, and talk over the days of their boyish associations.

ANOTHER ONE.

November 2, 1869.

BEFORE a General Court-martial convened at Fort Adams, R. I., of which Brevet Major-General Henry J. Hunt, colonel Fifth U. S. Artillery, is the president, First-Lieutenant Lowell A. Chamberlin, First U. S. Artillery, was arraigned tried, and acquitted. Charge 1st, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; 2d, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; 3d, violation of the 6th Article of War. The specifications under these charges allege that the accused having been spoken to in reference to a certain report calculated to reflect discredit upon the Army, viz., that his commanding officer (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Duryea, captain First Artillery,) owed large amounts of money to his officers which they could not collect, which report was purely false and malicious, did say in the office of, in the presence of, and to his commanding officer, (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Duryea) "You are a liar," or words to that effect. This at Madison Barracks, on or about October 5, 1869. The Court find the facts as stated, but under the circumstances as they occurred, attach no criminality thereto. In commenting on this case, Brevet Major-General McDowell, commanding the Department of the East, says:

"It is to be regretted that whilst finding this special verdict the Court had not gone a step further, and stated what the circumstances were that, in its judgment, warrant it in reflecting, as its verdict does, on the accused's commanding officer. 'The facts as stated,' are, that the accused having been spoken to by his commanding officer in the latter's office in reference to a certain report to the commanding officer's discredit, said to him, 'You are a liar.' In the first place, the facts, as proved by the testimony of the commanding officer himself, the only witness on this point, are not such as stated in the charges and found by the Court. The words 'You are a liar,' were not made in reference to the reports concerning the commanding officer, but were in reference to an accusation made by the commanding officer to the accused concerning a near member of the accused's family. And in the next place, as to the nature of the interview on the occasion, the following question was asked the commanding officer: 'Question by Court—When you commenced to speak to Lieutenant Chamberlin in your office, on the 5th instant, concerning the reports said to have been circulated about yourself, did you intend the conversation to be official or personal?' Answer—I intended it merely as a personal conversation when it commenced, and considered it such at the time! Officers are protected by the military law only when acting as such, and the commanding officer of Madison Barracks should have treated the reports affecting his character as a commander should treat them, and have vindicated his authority in an official, legal, military way, holding those under him to a rigid and strict account for whatever, if anything, any of them had done, or had been accused of doing, to the prejudice of the service, or the discredit of their commander. Having unwisely and improperly—it is held—done otherwise, and put aside his official character, which, as commanding officer, he should never have done, he should not have con-

verted what he, himself—and what, of course, his subordinate—considered a personal matter, into an official one, to the injury of the service. Notwithstanding, however, all the provocation found by the Court, the words said by the accused are not such as gentlemen should use to each other under any circumstances whatever, and the justification of their use is not approved. Subject to the foregoing exceptions and remarks, the proceedings and findings are approved, and Lieut. Chamberlin will be released from arrest. The Department Commander takes this occasion to say to the officers of his command, that the modern practice in this country which allows an accused to give testimony in his own case, will be hereafter sanctioned before courts-martial in this Department; the accused becoming a competent, if not a credible, witness in his own behalf, and his testimony taken for what the Court may think it is worth."

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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ECONOMY IN ARMY AND NAVY.

THE most ardent advocate of "retrenchment and reform," in the Army and Navy must be satisfied with the exhibit of economy furnished by the preliminary statistics from the Departments. While an astonishing amount of work has been done in refitting and repairing vessels, and in rendering the Navy generally efficient, the Department has not yet, as we are given to understand, drawn a dollar of its appropriations for the current fiscal year, but has confined itself to an unexpended surplus of last year. In the War Department, the result of the year's economy is quite as striking. It is now probable that the total expenditures for the current year will not exceed \$50,000,000, which may be set off against the \$80,000,000 of last year, thus showing a clear gain of about \$30,000,000 in a single year. The first quarter of the present year shows an even greater ratio of saving over the same quarter of the fiscal year 1868-'69.

Under these circumstances, we shall probably hear no more for a time, of the pretended peril of allowing military men to administer civil trusts. The economy effected in the War Department may be traced to three distinct causes, each one of which is directly and immediately dependent on professional military knowledge and discretion. First in importance we must place the reduction of the Army effected by Congress last winter under the inspiration, or rather the guidance of Headquarters, a result which was a compromise between the extremes of no reduction at all and a substantial annihilation of the Army as an efficient protective force. It was only the clear, strong, and accordant views of all the Army officers, beginning with General GRANT, and aided by the War Department and the military committees, which gave Congress an intelligible basis to go upon in its efforts at reduction. But for the firm position of the professional military element, the crude notions of random reformers would have cost the country more than they came to.

Next, our new Indian policy, a happy union of force and fairness, is a result of military judgment at the head of affairs. The present promising condition of Indian affairs is due entirely to two causes: first, the sound whipping given to the hostile tribes by SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, CUSTER and CARA, and next the fair treatment of tribes willing to be friendly, by General Cox as head of the Interior, and General PARKER as head of the Indian Bureau. The Indian ring has been in great part broken to pieces; the new agents and superintendents have been chiefly men of probity, high character, and intelligence. And the impression has gone out among the Indians that they will be treated with justice and generosity, but with no trifling. The direct effect is to produce peace upon the Plains, which means a reduction of expenses in the maintenance of troops and the purchase and transportation of supplies.

Finally, the military authorities have discharged a large number of civilian employees in the Army, and thrown what remained of their work on the Army itself.

While all this, however, is very gratifying, we have a word of warning. The old story in SPENSER is of the Knight who saw written up successively

for his instruction, the words "Be bold—be bold—be bold—be not *too* bold." The application is obvious. Our military and naval authorities have evidently hitherto taken especial pride in showing that by dint of knowing just where and how to economize, and by strict integrity in subordinates, they could beat the civilian reformers on their own grounds. But there is a point where economy turns to false economy, by reason of encroaching upon efficiency. Occasionally already complaints come up of shabby or inefficient clothing, of inadequate garrisons, and so on; and certain it is that no *extravagance*, at least, can be alleged against the two services. To produce the result aimed at, of a competent and efficient military force, by land and sea, a certain amount of money must be expended, and anything "saved" on the necessary amount is worse than lost.

A SUPERSTITION was current in our school days that the force of a ferule's stroke might be broken by placing an eyelash in the palm of the hand. Some inventors seem to have similar notions in regard to the means of resisting the impact of a cannon ball. During the war, the Patent Office at Washington was visited by various enthusiastic discoverers, possessed with the idea that rubber, wood, or some other elastic substance would be found more effective than iron or steel for arming our vessels of war to resist shot and shell. After exhausting itself among the Yankees, this idea has finally found its way to Europe, and the Austrian review, "Archives of the Marine," announces that an Italian called MURATORI has offered to sell to the Emperor NAPOLEON the secret of a composition intended to neutralize the destructive effects of the new weapons, the principal component of which is a sort of felt mixed with various other substances, and thus transformed into a compact and adhesive mass. This felt, after being kneaded by powerful machines, then made liquid, and finally cooled, will resist, we are told, even at a short distance, as has been proved by experiment, rifle and pistol balls, bayonet thrusts and sabre strokes, while a Chassepot rifle ball, at a distance of rather more than half the range of that weapon, cannot pierce a cuirass made of this material. The inventor proposes also that it should be used for covering the hulls of ships-of-war, as a substitute for the heavy and costly iron and steel at present employed. The felt plates, besides, possess the advantage, he tells us, that, unlike those made of metal, instead of being broken to pieces by a cannon ball, they yield to the impact, and the holes made by the shot close of themselves, as if the felt were so much india-rubber. We are further told that the composition does not cost much more than the fourth part of the price of steel and iron. These being the facts, our disinterested advice to the Emperor NAPOLEON is, that he proceed at once to case his soldiers and his ships in this new material, and secure the monopoly of it.

THE health statistics of the British army for 1867, have but recently made their appearance in a report of the Army Medical Department to which we have before alluded. The report tells a melancholy tale of the morality of British soldiers, the great scourge of the Army—the diseases due to sexual immorality—showing a marked increase over the previous year. In the United Kingdom, this increase has been 33 cases per 1,000 of the force; in Gibraltar, the increase over 1866 has been considerable; in Barbadoes it has been 32 per 1,000; and in New Zealand it has actually doubled. As the report from nearly all the stations is unfavorable, the decrease reported at Malta, Jamaica, China, Bengal, and Madras, is insufficient to balance the increase elsewhere. The extent to which the British army suffers from this class of diseases is indicated by the fact that the troops in Japan report 797 cases per 1,000, and Bombay, 723 per 1,000. This increase has been chiefly due to the group of maladies which are most serious and far-reaching in their effects. It is surely time that the British medical authorities devote their attention to devising some means of prevention, as well as of cure.

ARE the Chinese in California proposing to follow the Mormon example and establish an *imperium in imperio*? The San Francisco papers tell of some curious attempts by the Celestials to regulate the conduct of their unruly countrymen, without stopping to trouble themselves with the delays and uncertainties of the laws of the State. In their opinion "abstract justice" is better than law. A Chinaman was recently tried in California on the charge of murdering a countryman, and acquitted. He was then re-arrested by the agent of one of the Chinese companies attending the trial, but he escaped while being taken to San Francisco. The agent falling under suspicion of connivance in the escape, was seized and imprisoned in his turn, and only released by the police, after a stubborn attempt on the part of the Chinese to retain possession of their prisoner, who evinced the most mortal terror of his jailors. Another unlucky Chinaman was released by the sheriff from a black hole, in which he had been confined by his countrymen to enforce the payment of a debt. In addition to confining him, his creditors had whipped him cruelly. The Chinese bring with them to this country the ideas of justice in which they have been trained at home, where families are held responsible for the crimes of their several members, and are suffered to punish offending members accordingly, without resort to any form of public trial.

IN March, 1867, we published an account of the battle of Fredericksburg, extracted from the History of the Ninth Corps, published at that time. In answer to some of the statements contained in that account, General HUMPHREYS sent us a report of the part taken in that battle by his division—the Third Division, Fifth Corps. Through some miscarriage this report failed to reach us, and it is only within the last week that it has come into our hands. General HUMPHREYS writes us in regard to it as follows: "On March 12, 1861, I requested authority from the General commanding the Army to send you, for publication, a communication containing, substantially, my official report of the part taken in the battle of Fredericksburg by my division, with a view to the correction of the histories then publishing. Submitting the communication with the request, his authority was given me in writing, on the 15th of March; and, in a day or two after, I sent the report to you, with a letter, of which the accompanying is a copy. I received no reply to the communication, nor did it ever appear in your journal." The explanation of this is that the report never reached us until within the last week. It is not too late to put it in the record as a historical document. We give it in full elsewhere. General HUMPHREYS' letter accompanying it was as follows:

SIR: I have read several historical accounts of the battle of Fredericksburg, which, so far as they relate to the part taken in the battle by my division, are very erroneous. The latest describes the battle as terminating with a general attack on the right by all the troops there. That is not so. The day and the battle closed with the attack of my division solely. Neither did my division advance, throw out pickets, etc., as described by the historian of the Ninth Corps. What it did is stated in my official report, which, it would appear, has not been accessible. I will be obliged to you if you will publish the following brief narrative.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. A. HUMPHREYS

SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE, the member of the English Parliament for Portsmouth, has been encouraging his constituents with the statement that the navy of England is reduced to a single effective ship, and will have to be reconstructed at a cost of 10,000,000 of pounds sterling, sixty-five millions of dollars in our currency—enough, and more than enough, to pay all of our naval expenses during the balance of President Grant's four years' term. The *Monarch* is the only vessel SIR JAMES exempts from his sweeping condemnation, and she is the only vessel, he declares, out of the whole iron-clad fleet of England which is worth anything as a sea-going ship, or that is able to work her guns at sea. This statement comes

from a Tory of the old school, who in early life saw service in the navy, and who makes some pretension to knowledge of engineering as well as ship-building, having been formerly chairman of the Millwall Iron Ship-building Company.

IT is now more than fifty years since Colonel Charles K. Gardner resigned from the Army, but the military works he has given to the service, and his Military Dictionary especially, have made his name familiar to officers, whose birth even dates long since the close of his military history. Colonel Gardner died at his residence in Washington on Monday last, November 1st, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was born in Morris County, New Jersey, in 1787, and four years later removed with his parents to Newburg, on the Hudson River. He was at first designed for the medical profession, but after studying for some time with Dr. Hosark, in New York, he entered the Army in 1808, as ensign of the old Sixth regiment of infantry. The year following, while on duty at Oswego, he attained the appointment of adjutant of the regiment, and as such served with it at various points, General Wade Hampton appointing him his brigade inspector at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In July 1812, he received the appointment of captain in the Third Artillery, and in the following month General Armstrong, then in command at New York, made him his brigade inspector. In March, 1813, he was in charge of the Adjutant-General's Office at Washington as assistant, but was soon afterward promoted to major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and ordered to the Northern frontier at Sackett's Harbor. He participated in the battles of Chrysler's Field, Chippewa, and Niagara, and at the defence of Fort Erie. When Gen. Scott was so severely wounded at the battle of Niagara, he was carried off the field by Gardner. In the following spring he accompanied General Brown's division first from French Mills to Sackett's Harbor, and then to Buffalo, and in April received the appointment of adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel. For distinguished services on the Niagara frontier he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, but, being then colonel, he declined it. In May, 1816, he was recommissioned adjutant-general of the Army of the North, and in 1818 he married and resigned. In 1822–23 he edited the *New York Patriot*, and during the eight years' administration of President Jackson, he held the office of first Assistant Postmaster-General; and during the subsequent four years' administration of President Van Buren he was Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department. Subsequently he was one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate and settle affairs connected with the Indians in the Southern States. During the four years' Administration of President Polk, Colonel Gardner was Postmaster of the City of Washington, and during the four years' Administration of President Pierce, Surveyor-General of Oregon, at the end of which time he was transferred to an office in the Treasury Department at Washington, which he held until two years since, when advanced age and bodily infirmities made it necessary for him to resign. In former days he wrote much for periodicals and magazines. Besides his well-known "Dictionary of the Army" he published a work entitled "Permanent Designation of Companies and Company Books by the first Letters of the Alphabet, never to be Changed," and a "Compend of Infantry Tactics."

By orders from Major-General Hancock, Headquarters Department of Dacotah, the poles for a telegraph line from Fort Shaw, M. T., to the main line of the Western Union Telegraph Company, (three miles), will be provided and put up by the troops at Fort Shaw, under the direction of the commanding officer of that post. The line will be operated by materials furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company. An operator is authorized to be employed at Fort Shaw, as an employee of the Quartermaster's Department, at the rate of eighty-five dollars per month, and one ration per day. He will collect pay for business not pertaining to the Government, and account to the Telegraph Company for all funds thus received by him.

WM. L. ENGLISH, second lieutenant Seventh United States Infantry, asks us to correct an error which appears in Colonel Henry's Record of Civilian Appointments where the First Illinois Volunteers is given as the regiment in which he served during the war, instead of the One Hundred and First, as it should have been. There was no First Illinois regiment of Infantry, as in compliment to the six regiments from Illinois, that served during the Mexican war the First Infantry regiment, from that State raised for the late war, was numbered Seven, Colonel Henry writes us, that he will be obliged to any officers who notice errors or omissions on their records

if they will inform him, so that corrections and additions may be made in subsequent editions of his book. His address is now, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Harbor, to which address the records for his second edition should be sent at as early a date as possible.

BREVET Brigadier-General Henry Prince, paymaster U. S. A. and chief paymaster of the Department of the East, was ordered, Nov. 3d, to proceed to the following posts and pay the troops stationed theret, up to date of last muster, viz: Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Major John S. Walker, paymaster U. S. A., will pay the troops stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; Fort Preble, Portland, Me.; Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me.; Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Brua, paymaster U. S. A., will pay the troops stationed at Gettysburg, Pa.; Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa. Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster U. S. A., will pay the troops stationed at Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Foot, Md.; Fort Washington, Md.; Fort Delaware, Del. Major Justus Steinberger, paymaster U. S. A., will pay the troops at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; David's Island, N. Y. H.; Willet's Point, N. Y. H.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Fort Wood, N. Y. H.

THE London *Times* has been discussing the propriety of using their military occupants for the reclamation of waste lands. It declares it would be a blessing to the soldiers to have something better to do "than cleaning their brasses and belts, and hanging about public-houses and worse places." An officer of the British Army writes to the same paper heartily approving of the suggestion. He says it is "consistent with the genius and traditions of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors; it is thoroughly constitutional; would encourage enlistment, of which it would enable us to revise the terms so as to create numerous reserves; would strengthen the Imperial interest in Ireland, and check the mania of nationality in that mad part of the world; would create a training school for emigrants, so that struggling Colonies might be reinforced by martial, self-reliant, resourceful bands; would greatly tend to the diminution of the 'social evil,' which is much more the result of idleness and the fashion of vice begotten by it, than of men's passions, far less their vigor of body; would tend to the reduction of standing armies, yet maintain the military power and art—indeed, it would augment these—while it promoted peace and good will among nations."

"Do members of Congress sell West Point and Annapolis cadetships?" asks a writer in the "Atlantic Monthly."

He answers: "I am afraid I must confess that it has been done. Not often; for members are abundantly blessed with nephews, and friends who have nephews, and they are generally besought for those appointments as soon as it is rumored that they intend to run for Congress. Not often; for members generally want all their small change of that nature during the canvass. Not often; for few men of an infinitesimal calibre have yet found their way to Congress. And still I fear that the member who gave a cadetship to the son of a person who presented his wife with a grand piano was in some degree influenced by the circumstance. There are lobbyists who profess to be able to procure cadetships for money, but most of them are strikers. Some members find their election expenses a heavy burden, and I believe that, occasionally, a distinct arrangement has been entered into between a member of the lobby and an anxious father, to this effect: the anxious father agrees to send a check for two thousand dollars to the chairman of the member's committee, as a contribution to the expenses of the election, and the man of the lobby agrees to induce the member to give the anxious father's son a cadetship in one of the national academies. In a very few instances such an arrangement may have been fulfilled. Some members, I fear, regard the duty of making these important appointments in the light of a perquisite, and, as just remarked, the word 'perquisite' is generally synonymous with corruption. Congress will perform an act as wise as it will be noble when it relinquishes a privilege that has always been abused, and always must be, by men who have sons, nephews, and election committees."

We may add to the above, as our answer to the question, that we once received a note from a reputable gentleman, saying that he knew of a West Point Cadet appointment that could be bought, and asking us if we could name a purchaser. We did not name a purchaser, but we suppose somebody must have bought it. The gentleman who wrote to us said he wished the appointment to fall into good hands, and that was his reason for writing to a military journal to make the first bid.

TWELVE years ago, in 1857, a well-trained French Infantry soldier was able to load and fire his musket twice in the course of a minute; and if he hit a mark, or even went near it, at a distance of three hundred yards, once in three times, he was looked upon as an excellent shot. At the present day any recruit, with average eyesight, can fire his Chassepot from seven to eight times in the minute, and will rarely go wide of his object at a distance of 1,000 yards.

THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE.

FROM M. LECKY'S interesting work, the "History of European Morals," we make the following extract, descriptive of the use of gladiatorial sports under the Roman Empire:

These games, which long eclipsed, both in interest and in influence, every other form of public amusement at Rome, were originally religious ceremonies celebrated at the tombs of the great, and intended as human sacrifices to appease the Manes of the dead. They were afterwards defended as a means of sustaining the military spirit by the constant spectacle of courageous death, and with this object it was customary to give a gladiatorial show to soldiers before their departure to a war. In addition to these functions they had a considerable political importance, for at a time when all the regular organs of liberty were paralyzed or abolished, the ruler was accustomed in the arena to meet tens of thousands of his subjects, who availed themselves of the opportunity to present their petitions, to declare their grievances, and to censure freely the sovereign or his ministers. The games are said to have been of Etruscan origin; they were first introduced into Rome B. C. 264, when the two sons of a man named Brutus compelled three pair of gladiators to fight at the funeral of their father, and before the close of the republic they were common on great public occasions, and, what appears even more horrible, at the banquets of the patricians. The rivalry of Caesar and Pompey greatly multiplied them, for each sought by this means to ingratiate himself with the people. Pompey introduced a new form of combat between men and animals. Caesar abolished the old custom of restricting the mortuary games to the funerals of men, and his daughter was the first Roman lady whose tomb was desecrated by human blood. Besides this innovation, Caesar replaced the temporary edifices in which the games had hitherto been held, by a permanent wooden amphitheatre, shaded the spectators by an awning of precious silk, compelled the condemned persons on one occasion to fight with silver lances, and drew so many gladiators into the city that the senate was obliged to issue an enactment restricting their number.

In the earliest years of the empire, Statilius Taurus erected the first amphitheatre of stone, and after some slight limitations by Augustus, who ordered that not more than 120 men should fight on a single occasion, and that no prætor should give more than two spectacles in a single year, and of Tiberius, who again fixed the maximum of combatants, the games acquired the most gigantic proportions. They were celebrated habitually by great men in honor of their dead relatives, by officials on coming into office, by conquerors to secure popularity, and on every occasion of public rejoicing, and by rich tradesmen who were desirous of acquiring a social position. They were also among the attractions of the public baths. Schools of gladiators—often the private property of rich citizens—existed in every leading city of Italy, and, besides slaves and criminals, they were thronged with freemen, who voluntarily hired themselves for a term of years. In the eyes of multitudes, the large sums that were paid to the victor, the patronage of nobles and often of emperors, and still more the delirium of popular enthusiasm that centred upon the successful gladiator, outweighed all the dangers of the profession. A complete recklessness of life was soon engendered both in the spectators and the combatants. The "lanistes," or purveyors of gladiators, became an important profession. Wandering bands of gladiators traversed Italy, hiring themselves for the provincial amphitheatres. The influence of the games gradually pervaded the whole texture of Roman life. They became the common-place of conversation. The children imitated them in their play. The philosophers drew from them their metaphors and illustrations. The artists portrayed them in every variety of ornament. The vestal virgins had a seat of honor in the arena. The Colosseum, which is said to have contained more than 80,000 spectators, eclipsed every other monument of Imperial splendor, and is even now at once the most imposing and the most characteristic relic of pagan Rome.

In the provinces the same passion was displayed. From Gaul to Syria, wherever the Roman influence extended, the spectacles of blood were introduced, and the gigantic remains of amphitheatres in many lands still attest by their ruined grandeur the scale on which they were pursued. In the reign of Tiberius, more than 20,000 persons are said to have perished by the fall of the amphitheatre at the suburban town of Fidene. Under Nero, the Syracusans obtained, as special favor, an exemption from the law which limited the number of gladiators. Of the vast train of prisoners brought by Titus from Judea, a large proportion were destined by the conqueror for the provincial games. In Syria, where they were introduced by Antiochus Epiphanes, they at first produced rather terror than pleasure; but the effeminate Syrians soon learned to contemplate them with a passionate enjoyment, and on a single occasion Agrippa caused 1,400 men to fight in the amphitheatre at Berytus. Greece alone was in some degree an exception. When an attempt was made to introduce the spectacle into Athens, the cynic philosopher Demonax appealed successfully to the better feelings of the people by exclaiming, "You must first overthrow the altar of Pity." The games are said to have afterwards penetrated to Athens, and to have been suppressed by Apollonius of Tyana; but with the exception of Corinth, where a very large foreign population existed, Greece never appears to have shared the general enthusiasm.

The single combat became at last insipid, and every variety of atrocity was devised to stimulate the flagging interest. At one time a bear and a bull, chained together, rolled in fierce contest along the sand; at another, criminals dressed in the skins of wild beasts were thrown to bulls, which were maddened by red hot irons, or by darts that were tipped with burning pitch. Four hundred bears were killed on a single day under Caligula; three hundred on another day under Claudius. Under Nero, four hundred tigers fought with bulls and

and elephants: four hundred bears and three hundred lions were slaughtered by his soldiers. In a single day, at the dedication of the Colosseum by Titus, five thousand animals perished. Under Trajan, the games continued for one hundred and twenty-three successive days. Lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, giraffes, bulls, stags, even crocodiles and serpents, were employed to give novelty to the spectacle. Nor was any form of human suffering wanting. The first Gordian, when edile, gave twelve spectacles, in each of which from one hundred and fifty to five hundred pairs of gladiators appeared. Eight hundred pairs fought at the triumph of Aurelian. Ten thousand men fought during the games of Trajan. Nero illuminated his gardens during the night by Christians burning in their pitchy shirts. Under Domitian, an army of feeble dwarfs was compelled to fight, and more than once, female gladiators descended to perish in the arena. A criminal personating a fictitious character was nailed to a cross, and there torn by a bear. Another, representing Scylla, was compelled to hold his hand in real flame. A third, as Hercules, was burnt alive upon the pile. So intense was the craving for blood, that a prince was less unpopular if he neglected the distribution of corn than if he neglected the games; and Nero himself, on account of his misfortune in this respect, was probably the sovereign who was most beloved by the Roman multitude. Heliogabalus and Galerius are reported, when dining, to have regaled themselves with the sight of criminals torn by wild beasts. It was said of the latter that "he never supped without human blood."

Nor was this fascination surprising, for no pageant has ever combined more powerful elements of attraction. The magnificent circus, the gorgeous dresses of the assembled court, the contagion of a passionate enthusiasm thrilling almost visibly through the mighty throng, the breathless silence of expectation, the wild cheers bursting simultaneously from eighty thousand tongues, and echoing to the farthest outskirts of the city, the rapid alternations of the fray, the deeds of splendid courage that were manifested, were all well fitted to entrance the imagination. The crimes and servitude of the gladiators, or were for a time forgotten in the blaze of glory that surrounded him. Representing to the highest degree that courage which the Romans deemed the first of virtues, the cynosure of countless eyes, the chief object of conversation in the metropolis of the universe, destined, if victorious, to be immortalized in the mosaic and the sculpture, he not unfrequently rose to an heroic grandeur. The gladiator Spartacus for three years defied the bravest armies of Rome. The greatest of Roman generals had chosen gladiators for his body-guard. A band of gladiators, faithful even to death, followed the fortunes of the fallen Antony when all besides had deserted him. Beautiful eyes, trembling with passion, looked down upon the fight, and the noblest ladies in Rome, even the empress herself, had been known to crave the victor's love. We read of gladiators lamenting that the games occurred so seldom, complaining bitterly if they were not permitted to descend into the arena, scorning to fight except with the most powerful antagonists, laughing aloud as their wounds were dressed, and at last, when prostrate in the dust, calmly turning their throats to the sword of the conqueror. The enthusiasm that gathered round them was so intense that special laws were found necessary, and were sometimes insufficient to prevent patricians from enlisting in their ranks, while the tranquil courage with which they never failed to die supplied the philosopher with his most striking examples. The severe continence that was required before the combat, contrasting vividly with the licentiousness of Roman life, had even invested them with something of a moral dignity; and it is a singularly suggestive fact that of all pagan characters the gladiator was selected by the Fathers as the closest approximation to a Christian model. St. Augustine tells us how one of his friends, being drawn to the spectacle, endeavored by closing his eyes to guard against a fascination he knew to be sinful. A sudden cry caused him to break his resolution, and he never could withdraw his gaze again.

The Roman sought to make men brave and fearless, rather than gentle and humane, and in his eyes that spectacle was to be applauded which steeled the heart against the fear of death, even at the sacrifice of the affections. Titus, and Trajan, in whose reigns, probably, the greatest number of shows were compressed into a short time, were both men of conspicuous clemency, and no Roman seems to have imagined that the fact of 3,000 men having been compelled to fight under the one, and 10,000 under the other, cast the faintest shadow upon their characters. Suetonius mentions, as an instance of the amiability of Titus, that he was accustomed to jest with the people during the combats of the gladiators, and Pliny especially eulogized Trajan because he did not patronize spectacles that enervate the character, but rather those which impel men "to noble wounds and to the contempt of death."

FOREIGN SOLDIERS.

[From the London Broad Arrow.]

We are apt to think oftentimes that foreign soldiers are much better off than their English confreres. We are glad, therefore, that the *Pall Mall Gazette* has done its best to disabuse us of this idea in an interesting article, from which we call a few extracts. Hogarth's picture of the French officer, in his painting of the roast beef of old England, still holds good, for, as our contemporary observes, England passes abroad for being the only country in which such a thing as a fat soldier is to be seen. The French soldiers and the Spanish soldiers are lean, Prussian soldiers are gaunt, Russian soldiers are squalid. English barracks are far more comfortable than those on the continent. The reading-room and library, with which most new English barracks are provided, is not to be found in French barracks; there is a schoolroom, indeed, and a fencing-room, but as attendance at both is compulsory, the French soldier would

just as soon they were absent. There is nothing like window-gardening to be observed; there are no gymnasiums, no rooms with a harmonium for singing classes, no quarters for the wives of married soldiers. The French soldier's recreations are few, and if he has nothing besides his pay he lives very miserably. The pay in the infantry is one sou a day, and in the cavalry two sous, payable every five days. Foreign soldiers have not the resource of cricket, quoits and footballs with which the British soldiers kill time. French soldiers moon about disconsolately, smoking the coarse tobacco which Government sells them at a mere nominal price (15 centimes the 100 grammes); German soldiers try to pick up stray jobs such as wood-hewing, floor-scouring, plate-cleaning, or anything else by which they can turn an honest penny. In many German houses, especially in the smaller States, the man-servant is a soldier on active service. Spanish soldiers are too proud of their uniform to work, but they are not always too proud to beg. Russian soldiers, when not occupied in barracks, prowl about hungrily like dogs. They are dirty, stolid, senseless brutes, lower than animals. For a little drink they will gladly do housemaid's work, empty slops, clean rooms, or anything else; but when employment of the kind is not forthcoming, they maraud. They are such desperate thieves, that every robbery committed in the neighborhood of barracks is attributed to them as a matter of course; it is unsafe to leave so much as a wooden chair out on a balcony at night where they are likely to pass.

As regards food, the most bountifully fed soldier is the English; next comes the French, then the Austrian. French soldiers have two pounds of excellent white bread a day, two rations of soup of about a quart each, and one ration of boiled beef of about 8 oz. The cooking is very good, the soup being always rich and well stocked with vegetables. Prussian soldiers eat black bread, their soup is mostly made of beans or yellow peas; their meat, boiled beef or fat bacon, is tolerable enough, but there is never sufficient of it. The Prussian is a great eater, and could digest three times as much as the Government allows him. The soup of the Russian soldiers is putrid, the colonels being in the habit of levying a liberal percentage on the sums confided to them for their soldiers' rations. Turkish soldiers are fed on rice, with which they mix up anything they can get. A Spanish soldier has dined well enough to his taste when he has eaten a few spoonfuls of thick pea soup, and rubbed his bread with garlic. He never drinks; his money is spent on tobacco and on fruit. A Prussian soldier gets drunk when he has a chance; but he is scrupulously honest, and if he owes money pays it. The best means of keeping a French soldier away from the house is a problem which is continually engaging the attention of anxious matrons in garrison towns. The French soldier is honest enough in so far as avoidance of theft is concerned, but he poaches and plunders hen-roosts without compunction; he is, also, the most unsatisfactory debtor in existence. Tradesmen who are foolish enough to trust him do it at their own risks, for debts contracted by French soldiers are not recoverable before law. As for Russian soldiers, their mortality and character are that of the convict class in other countries. This is so well known that not many years ago it was still the custom to punish criminals by making them private soldiers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A NEWLY established Army Signalling School is now in full operation at Chatham England.

THE cholera is raging in India, most of the native cities and many of the military cantonments suffering, and considerable mortality occurring among the natives and the European troops.

THE 12th of October, the fifteenth anniversary of the death of Blucher, was celebrated with some solemnity at Kriebowitz, where his body lies buried. During the day the tomb was visited by large numbers of people, and at six o'clock in the evening the riflemen marched with music to the spot. A poem in honor of the warrior was then recited, a cheer for His Majesty the King of Prussia heartily responded to, and the crowd dispersed singing patriotic songs, which were frequently interrupted by salutes.

SOME interesting experiments have taken place at Perm with a new 20in. gun, cast in the foundry of that town. The trials made with this gun, under the direction of Major-General Pestitch, commandant of the Cronstadt artillery, are described in the official reports as having been very successful, and "more satisfactory in their results than had been the case with American guns of the same calibre." The gun was fired 314 times; the projectile weights 10 cwt., and the charge of powder required for each shot was 130lb. The weight of the gun is about 50 tons, the recoil 7ft., the initial velocity of the projectile 1120ft. per second, and the percussion force, at a distance of 50ft., about 10,000 tons. The official papers say this is "the most powerful gun in Europe."

A LETTER from Kiel, in the *North-Eastern Correspondence*, gives an interesting description of the development of that town since it has come under the Prussian rule. If the works now in progress continue, says the correspondent, Kiel will become one of the largest and handsomest seaports in Europe. The Harbor is nearly three miles long, a mile and a quarter broad, and 40 feet deep, and ships of the heaviest tonnage find a safe refuge in it. The Prussians have erected strong fortifications on the two heights right and left of the entrance to the harbor, which are called Friedrichsort and Moltensort respectively. These fortifications are already provided with guns, which, together with the electric torpedoes sunk at the mouth of the harbor, can at any moment render it inaccessible to an enemy. Within this line of defence, and at some distance from it, are the town and the naval offices, and on the other side buildings are being erected which will make Kiel a port of war of the first class. It is said that a floating dock will also be constructed. There are now in the

harbor upwards of twelve ships. "In a word," concludes the correspondent, "Kiel is destined, even more than Wilhelmshaven, to become the Cherbourg of Prussia. When it is finished the Baltic will be a Prussian lake. If Prussia should desire it she will be able to close the entrance of this lake to foreign fleets, and Copenhagen, which is only eight hours off, will be at her mercy."

THERE is under trial, at Woolwich, a new cartridge designed by Colonel Boxer, superintendent of the Royal Laboratories, and called the "bottle cartridge." It is intended, if successful, to supersede the ordinary cartridge in use for small-bore breech-loading rifles, which cartridge, being several inches in length, is very liable to injury. The main principle of the new invention is to enlarge the chamber of the rifle without interfering with the diameter of the barrel. The cartridge is, therefore, in the shape of a bottle, the apex, or neck, containing the bullet, while the base consists of the powder, which, being concentrated more than in the elongated cartridge, is theoretically supposed to possess the property of more rapid ignition and consequent increase of force. All the advantages which attach to a "low trajectory" are, therefore, claimed for the new invention. The scientific departments at the Royal Arsenal have also under investigation the merits of a 37-barrelled rifle, said to be an improvement upon Montigny's mitrailleuse, which has already been adopted to some extent by the French Government. This consists of thirty-seven rifle barrels bound together by hoops, the charges for the whole being contained in a moveable breech piece, and the barrels can be discharged singly or together by a turn of the hand. The "machine" has been found to make a good diagram at the target, almost too good if it is intended to supersede grapeshot. The rifling and the bullets are Metford's, and the charge fifteen grains.

A NEW infantry uniform, proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bray, has been exhibited before the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. Among the many changes, the most striking is that the model soldier carries a spade (5lbs. in weight) and a cape made of waterproof canvas, in addition to the usual kit, and yet he has only to bear the same weight as the soldier equipped according to the present regulation. There is a new great coat, made of the Bombay pattern cloth, without any cape. This coat weighs only 3lb. 9½ oz., and it is carried under the flap of the valise, whereat it cannot get wet. The present regulation great coat weighs about 5lb. 6oz., when dry, and about 15lb. when wet. Colonel Bray also substitutes a pair of thick serviceable shoes weighing 1lb. 6oz., to be carried in the valise, instead of a second pair of ammunition boots, which weigh 3lb. 7oz. The second pair of trousers is not to be carried in war service order, as the model soldier is protected from wet by his cape, which completely covers him; it has a stand-up collar, and reaches below the knee. By these changes Colonel Bray proposes to give the soldier a more perfect equipment without increasing the weight he has to carry. The box pouches are also replaced by two leather ball bags slung to the waist-belt. Each ball bag will carry forty rounds of loose cartridges, and as Colonel Bray's valise is fitted with spare ammunition pockets on each side, twenty-nine extra rounds can be carried when necessary. The dress itself was pronounced to be very neat, and much handsomer than the one at present in use. The new dress is a red patrol jacket, with a removable collar, made like the infantry officer's jacket, finished with white lace braiding; and a red cloth waistcoat, to be worn under the patrol jacket in winter, and without the jacket in barracks and on fatigue. The patrol jacket and waistcoat weigh 3lb. 6oz.; that is, 5½ oz. less than the regulation cloth tunic.

THE AGE OF BURLESQUE.

FOLLOWING the example of Charles Reade in England, and Grant White in America, the men of Company H' Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Boise' Idaho, have adopted the theory, that this is an "Age of Burlesque," and catching the spirit of the times, have organized themselves into a theatrical company called the "Fort Boise Varieties," of whose performances they send us the following programme:

FORT BOISE VARIETIES!

E. G. Ward..... Manager.
W. Holton..... Business Manager and Lessee.
Thos. Whittaker..... Musical Director.

Thursday Evening, October 21, 1869.

PROGRAMME: PART I.

Overture..... Company.
Opening Chorus ("Narragansett Bay")..... Jensen.
Comic Song ("Gwine de te Shucking")..... Holton.
Ellie Kee..... Ward.
Jockey Hat and Feather..... James.

To end with

BROWN BOUGHT A HORSE!

Holton and James.

PART II.

Song ("Where the Grass Grows Green")..... Ward.
Bone Solo..... Holton.

PART III.

MESMERISM. Whittaker.
Professor..... Ward.
Old Snobs..... Ward.
Amos Snobs..... Holton.

PART IV.

Sentimental Song..... Jensen, Ward and Whittaker.
Pathetic Ballad..... Holton, James and Turpin.

PART V.

BLACK STATUE! Whittaker.
Pill Garlic..... Holton.
Pete..... Newland.
Old Man Squintin..... Price.
Mrs. Squintin..... James.
Lucy Squintin..... Ward.
Servant Boy Jake.....

PART VI.

Song and Dance ("Pretty Little Dear")..... Holton.
Captain Jinks..... Ward.

PART VII. HANDY ANDY!		
Handy Andy.....	Ward	
Mrs. Grimes..... Holton		
PART VIII.		
Fancy Jig.....	Master Dixie	
The whole to conclude with the laughable burlesque entitled TOM AND JERRY!		
Landlord..... Newland.	Traveller..... Whittaker.	
Tom..... Ward.	Jerry..... Holton.	

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR, CURRENCY.
Children half price. Reserved seats for Ladies.
Doors open at seven o'clock P. M. Performance commences at half-past seven. Tickets sold at the Post-office and at the Overland Hotel.

REG Company carriages in waiting at Hart's Exchange and Overland Hotel to convey all who wish to go.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

BRIGADE PRIZE MEDALS.—Last spring Brigadier-General S. Dering, the commander of the Twenty-first brigade, located at Utica, N. Y., introduced the excellent system of offering prize medals for the purpose of promoting efficiency in drill and discipline in the command. These prizes consisted of regimental and company medals, the former being made of gold, and the latter of silver. The prizes were to be awarded to the best drilled, disciplined, and most soldierly appearing regiment and company of the brigade, subject to the decision of three judges appointed by the general commanding. At the inspections recently held by the organizations of the brigade the competition took place. The tactical exercises (Upton's Tactics) for the regimental drill consisted as follows: first, formation; second, review; third, exercises in fronts; first, second and third School of the Battalion; fourth, battalion skirmish drill; fifth dress parade. The exercises for the company drill were as follows first, formation; second, exercises in School of Company; third, company skirmish drill. The following brigade orders, promulgated by Colonel E. W. Robson, commanding the Twenty-sixth Infantry, gives the decision of the appointed judges in the late competition for the prizes:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y.,

UTICA, October 16, 1869.

General Orders No. 4.

The General commanding publishes the following for the information of this command:

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, October 13, 1869.

Brigadier-General S. Dering, commanding Twenty-first brigade N. G. S. N. Y.

GENERAL: We have the honor to report that on the 11th and 12th inst. we witnessed the drills of the regiments composing your brigade, while contending for the "gold medal" offered in paragraph II., General Orders No. 2, current series, and while both the Twenty-sixth regiment, commanded by Colonel Robson, and the Thirty-third regiment, commanded by Colonel Roth, displayed a state of discipline and a proficiency in drill, highly flattering to the officers who have the honor to command, and reflecting great credit upon the members of the entire organizations, yet for superiority of drill and soldierly bearing, we award the "gold medal" to the Twenty-sixth regiment.

We further report that on the 11th inst., at Utica, we witnessed the drill of such companies of the Twenty-sixth regiment as chose to contend for one of the "silver medals" offered in paragraph III., of the same order, and regret to report that but one company reported for drill, that of Company A, commanded by Captain Jones, and we take pleasure in awarding to one of the "silver medal" for superior drill, discipline and soldierly appearance. This company showed a high state of discipline.

We further report that on the 12th inst., at Rome, we witnessed the drills of Companies A, B, C and D, of the Thirty-third regiment, also contending for one of the "silver medals" offered in paragraph III., of the same order. The contest between these companies was very close, and conducted with earnest fairness, each company displaying a good degree of proficiency in drill.

We award to Company A, Captain Seymour commanding, the "silver medal" for superiority in drill and soldierly bearing.

G. SNIPER,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General commanding Fifty-first regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

JOHN C. BENNETT,

Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Twenty-fourth brigade N. G. S. N. Y.

By order of Brigadier-General S. Dering.

B. R. ROBSON, JR.,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

In accordance with this decision the presentations were made at the armory of the Twenty-sixth regiment, where the veterans formed in open order as for review, Colonel Robson and staff taking positions in front. The company presented arms as General Dering advanced to the centre of the room, and stood at parade rest while he made the presentations. Colonel Robson, in behalf of his regiment, expressed his gratitude for many past favors from the commanding officer, and his hope that, stimulated by this acknowledgment of its efforts, the regiment soon become the best disciplined military organization in the State. Then, turning to the company, Colonel Robson presented Captain Jones with a gold medal earned by the veterans by their superiority in soldierly bearing. The gold medal presented to the Twenty-sixth regiment is in the form of a star suspended from the talons of an eagle with outstretched wings. Upon the obverse is the inscription, "Prize Medal." Upon the reverse, "Twenty-first Brigade N. Y. S. N. G." The silver medal presented to Captain Jones by General Dering is similar to this. The gold medal presented to Captain Jones by Col. Robson, is of gold, in the form of a Maltese cross, bearing the inscription, "Prize Medal." The cross is suspended by a ribbon from a scroll, on which is engraved, "Twenty-sixth regiment N. Y. S. N. G." The exercises of the evening were closed with a company drill.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—In noticing, last week, the fact that Colonel Scott, who has recently been elected colonel of this regiment, appeared at the annual inspection of the regiment in his uniform as lieutenant-colonel, we should have stated also that his commission as colonel had not yet been received. This will explain his appearance in his lieutenant-colonel's shoulder-straps.

The drum corps of this regiment, commanded by Drum-Major T. McKeever, will hold its fifth annual soiree on the 17th inst. at the regimental armory, corner of Grand and Centre streets.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—In regard to the insubordination in a portion of this regiment, we would state that Brigadier-General Varian was the first officer in the National Guard to issue an order, creating an examining board for the examination of all line officers elect in the Third brigade as regards their fitness for such positions. This board, which is composed of the field officers of the several regiments of the brigade, have performed these duties since this order has been issued, and all election returns have been forwarded, accompanied with a full report as to the qualifications of said officers elect; and they have therefore been commissioned or refused office in accordance with these reports. A short time after this order had been issued, Brigadier-General Mesmerole, commanding the Eleventh brigade, Second division, issued one containing similar provisions,

and both orders have, as a rule, met with universal approval from the officers of both divisions; and although many at times disputed the legality of such boards, all agreed on their general soundness, and the beneficial effect such examinations would have on the National Guard. But the "test" case as to the legality of these examinations seems to have been reserved for this regiment. A lieutenant elect of Company C refused to appear before the board appointed in the Eleventh brigade, and to follow out the requirements of the order issued by his superior officer. Instead of appearing before the board, and afterward protesting against its action, he calls on the company to refuse to perform duty until he has been granted his commission; and thus advised the company, through ignorance of the law, and abetted by several line officers of the regiment who should have known better, refused to perform duty, and it was only by the utmost persuasion that the command paraded for inspection last week. Such gross insubordination on the part of officers is unpardonable, and those implicated should be immediately tried and punished. The company has also rendered itself amenable to the severest penalty for its mutinous conduct. The establishment of these examination boards are founded on the following portion of General Regulations and the Military Code. In article X., section 39, of the former, it states: "Captains or commanders of companies fill one of the most important situations in the service, when they are viewed in relation to the direct influence they exercise upon the soldiery; to whom, therefore, attaches the high responsibility of the instruction, good order, efficiency, and discipline of their appropriate commands, and no one should be elected to that office unless well qualified, or willing to qualify himself, for the faithful performance of the duties of the station. In paragraph 55 of the Code it states that "Commissioned officers of the National Guard shall be commissioned by the Governor, but he may, in his discretion, withhold such commission in order to determine the qualifications of the person for the office to which he shall have been elected or appointed; and in case of a general or field officer, if, upon reference to the Inspector-General or an examining board, and in case of a line officer, upon reference to his brigade commander, such person shall be adjudged unqualified for such office, another officer shall, within ten days after due notice of such adverse decision, be elected, or appointed, and in default of such election, the vacancy shall be filled by the Commander-in-Chief; and no commissioned officer can be removed from office unless by the Senate or recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the decision of a court-martial, or retiring or examining board, or pursuant to law."

"We think the paragraphs we quote give full sanction for the creation of such examining boards for the examination of officers elect of the brigade, and also for recommending the non-commissioning of any person appearing before it who may be adjudged not qualified for the office elected to. The workings of these boards have been excellent thus far, and their establishment has prevented, to a certain extent, persons unqualified from seeking positions they could not fill with credit to any organization. But to settle any further dispute in the matter we would recommend that the Adjutant-General issue orders for the general creation of boards of this character in every brigade of the National Guard, and by that means receive the endorsement of the State, which they now lack.

A battalion of this regiment, comprising four companies, under command of Major Bush, propose visiting Clarenceville, L. I., on Thanksgiving Day, for target practice. One gold and four silver medals will be offered as prizes; the first for the best shot in the battalion, and the others for the best marksmen in each company, respectively. The battalion will leave the armory, Brooklyn, on the morning of the 18th inst., at 8 A. M., and thence proceed via Long Island Railroad to Clarenceville, returning at 4 P. M. A drill of the battalion will be held at the regimental armory on the 11th inst. at 8 P. M., for instruction in guard mounting, etc.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—Commencing in November, the commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble for instruction and drill, on the first Thursday in each month, in the officers' room, in citizens' dress, and on the third Thursday in each month, in the drill room, in fatigue uniform, at 8 o'clock P. M. Officers who are not thoroughly acquainted with their duties will be allowed a reasonable length of time to qualify themselves; after which, if they fail, they will be sent before the Examining Board for examination. Officers absenting themselves from any drill without leave will be deemed unfit to hold a commission, and will be sent before the Examining Board to have their qualifications tested. Drills by division, in fatigue uniform, will be held, as follows: Companies C and F, on the third and fourth Mondays in each month; Companies H and D, on the third and fourth Tuesdays in each month; Companies A and B, on the third and fourth Wednesdays in each month; Companies I and K, on the third and fourth Fridays in each month, at 8 o'clock P. M. Lieutenant-Colonel Schwarz will take command of the division on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and Major Morchhauser on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Company drills will be held as follows: Company A, first Wednesday in each month; Company B, second Wednesday in each month; Company C, first Monday in each month; Company D, second Tuesday in each month; Company F, second Monday in each month; Company H, first Tuesday in each month; Company I, second Friday in each month; Company K, first Friday in each month. The drum corps will assemble for drill, under the drum-major, on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

NINTH REGIMENT.—At an election in Company A, held on the 21st ult., Lieutenant Henry Miller, late of the Eighth regiment, was elected captain, and Sergeant M. P. L. Montgomery, also of the Eighth regiment, was elected first lieutenant—both unanimously. At an election in Company D, held on the 26th ult., First Lieutenant Robert P. Courtney was elected captain; Second Lieutenant J. Alfred Theriot was elected first lieutenant, and First Sergeant Edward S. Bowland was elected second lieutenant. The above selections are excellent, and under the administration of these new officers the companies will still retain the good standing they now occupy in the regiment, if hard work counts for anything. Captain Henry Miller, in assuming command of Company A, calls attention to the order from the Adjutant-General's Department, at Albany, announcing that the payment of fines or penalties for absence from company meetings, drills, parades, and other assemblies, cannot in any sense be considered as a commutation for the actual service required of the officers and members of the National Guard. Whenever an officer or member shall have been absent from three consecutive meetings, drills, or parades, without rendering a satisfactory excuse for such absence, either on account of illness of self or members of his family, or unavoidable absence from home, in addition to all fines and penalties imposed for such absence, the time from the date of the first absence to the date when the delinquent shall again

report for duty at a company meeting or drill, shall not be allowed on his term of enlistment; and the commandant of the company shall upon the descriptive books charge such time, giving dates, against such member, who will not be entitled to a discharge for expiration of term of service until he shall have made good the time so lost and deducted, and shall have actually served the full term required by law.

INSPECTION RETURNS.—We give below a compendium of the returns of the late inspections, with those of last year, placed in juxtaposition, so that the reader will be enabled to make comparisons at a glance, and without the trouble of referring to back numbers. Each division, with its component brigades, is placed under a separate heading, and the relative strength of these several bodies is thus contrasted. In view of the unmistakable evidence of the figures below we forbear comment.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Second regiment.....	1868 { 198	172	370
	1869 { 173	208	381
Twelfth regiment.....	1868 { 349	109	458
	1869 { 346	138	484
Seventy-first regiment.....	1868 { 340	125	481
	1869 { 377	96	472
T. Total.....	1868 { 893	416	1,309
	1869 { 896	441	1,337

Second Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
First Artillery.....	1868 { 540	147	693
	1869 { 458	155	613
Fifth regiment.....	1868 { 728	147	875
	1869 { 614	151	765
Sixth regiment.....	1868 { 373	147	529
	1869 { 347	122	469
Eighty-fourth regiment.....	1868 { 331	228	559
	1869 { 355	197	552
Ninety-sixth regiment.....	1868 { 616	—	—
	1869 { 333	210	573
T. Total.....	1868 { 2624	—	—
	1869 { 2317	835	2972

Third Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
First regiment.....	1868 { 200	116	316
	1869 { 303	77	380
Seventh regiment.....	1868 { 676	241	917
	1869 { 718	153	871
Eighth regiment.....	1868 { 433	94	527
	1869 { 344	223	567
Ninth regiment.....	1868 { 392	149	541
	1869 { 268	146	414
Thirty-seventh regiment.....	1868 { 204	140	404
	1869 { 301	91	392
Fifty-fifth regiment.....	1868 { 253	211	464
	1869 { 374	137	511
T. Total.....	1868 { 2218	851	3169
	1869 { 2308	827	3135

Fourth Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Eleventh regiment.....	1868 { 622	42	664
	1869 { 553	77	630
Twenty-second regiment.....	1868 { 472	192	664
	1869 { 480	120	609
Sixty-ninth regiment.....	1868 { 318	127	445
	1869 { 411	138	549
Seventy-ninth regiment.....	1868 { 216	121	337
	1869 { 160	153	313
Fourth regiment.....	1868 { 134	101	295
T. Total.....	1868 { 1784	687	2471
	1869 { 1794	617	2411

Cavalry Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
First regiment.....	1868 { 458	51	509
	1869 { 347	125	472
Third regiment.....	1868 { 505	73	578
	1869 { 387	137	524
Washington Grays.....	1868 { 139	24	164
	1869 { 23	90	113
T. Total.....	1868 { 1093	148	1241
	1869 { 757	242	1169

SECOND DIVISION.

Fifth Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
First Bat. Light Artillery..	1868 { 177	40	217
	1869 { 160	53	213
Second Cavalry.....	1868 { 242	102	344
	1869 { 246	131	377
Thirteenth regiment.....	1868 { 392	132	524
	1869 { 398	96	494
Fourteenth regiment.....	1868 { 253	167	420
	1869 { 187	186	373
Twenty-eighth regiment.....	1868 { 413	151	564
	1869 { 345	155	500
T. Total.....	1868 { 1300	552	1852
	1869 { 1176	568	1744

Eleventh Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Twenty-third regiment.....	1868 { 415	171	586
	1869 { 346	208	554
Thirty-second battalion.....	1868 { not organized.	—	—
	1869 { 272	122	394
Forty-seventh regiment.....	1868 { 321	162	483
	1869 { 273	122	394
Fifty-sixth regiment.....	1868 { 233	174	407
	1868 { 38	21	59
Howitzer Battery.....	1869 { 39	17	56
T. Total.....	1868 { —	—	—
	1869 { —	—	—

The above returns are not all strictly official, as some of the brigade inspectors have not yet made up their figures. In those cases where blanks have been left, it has been owing to our not being able to obtain the returns.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INSPECTION.—On the evening of the 27th ult., this regiment, Colonel Debevoise, was inspected by the Fifth brigade inspector, Maj. Dean, at the regimental armory, Brooklyn. A large number of officers of the brigade were present, and much interest was manifested. It was the opinion of some, that the gallant and veteran command of Brooklyn would perhaps come under the ban of the Inspector-General for consolidation or disbandment. The regiment could not have paraded under more auspicious circumstances, for during the past few months, important changes have taken place in the command; a new field has been elected, many incompetent officers have been forced to resign, and as a rule all members who have failed to attend to their duties as soldiers, have been dropped from the rolls. Then again, the regiment had but recently adopted a new uniform. We therefore refrain from criticism until the command shall have again taken its position in line among the first in the division. The Fourteenth ought to live and prosper. It is the only regiment of the Brooklyn Militia that enlisted for the en-

tire term during the rebellion; and the large number of disabled officers still attached to the organization, betokens its active service in the field. The turnout at this inspection was slim, as might have been expected. The command inspected last year, present 253; absent 167. Total 420 men.

The following are the inspection returns for the year 1869:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	3	3	6
Non-commissioned staff.....	2	3	5
Company A.....	30	6	36
Company B.....	15	11	26
Company C.....	17	22	39
Company D.....	22	7	29
Company E.....	13	16	29
Company F.....	13	20	33
Company G.....	16	5	21
Company H.....	21	25	46
Company I.....	20	18	38
Company K.....	15	26	41
Band.....	—	24	24
T. Total.....	187	186	373

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—Battalion drills are ordered in this command as follows: Companies A, C, E, F and I will assemble, in chasseur uniform, with leggins, at the State Arsenal, on Friday evening, 12th inst.; Companies B, D, G, H and K will assemble, as above, on Monday evening, 15th inst. Line, on each occasion, will be formed at 8 o'clock. Non-commissioned staff, and the field music of the respective companies, will report to the adjutant fifteen minutes before the time of formation. Second Lieutenant Isaac Whitenack, Company K, has resigned; date 9th October, 1869. The following appointments are announced on the non-commissioned staff: Corporal George Baumgartner, Company I, to be color-sergeant, vice Gourley, warrant cancelled (at his own request); Wm. R. Gallagher, Company A, to be sergeant and general guide, vice Jackson, returned to his company. On the 27th inst. drummer Wm. Parker, of Company G, was buried with military honors by a detail of the company consisting of eight files, and the entire drum corps, under Drum-Major Strube, bearing proper insignia of mourning. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

INSPECTION SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.—This command paraded (dismounted) for its annual inspection on the afternoon of the 26th ult. at Fort Greene, Brooklyn. The regimental line formed on the grounds at about 3 P. M., and the command immediately thereafter prepared for review by Colonel Crospay, the acting commander of the Fifth brigade. Some unnecessary delay and blundering occurred in the formation, which was not entirely the fault of the adjutant, who was extremely active, and apparently understood his duties. It was apparent that the men were not fully up in dismounted field movements, the guides being particularly ignorant of their proper positions. In passing in review at least eight subaltern officers omitted to salute. The marching and distances were fair, and the command turned out in goodly numbers. We would suggest more uniformity in the dress of the men; some wore light blue and others dark blue trousers; light blue is in accordance with the Regulations. Company A, Captain Kayser, was an exception to this rule, we observed. Company C, Captain McCarthy, also appeared to advantage; in fact these two companies are the best in the regiment. We observed that the color-bearer wore the uniform of a commissioned officer. The diversity in the color of chevrons was also noticeable. The equipments were not in the best of condition. The inspection was conducted by Major Dean, the Fifth brigade inspector, and we append the returns: Field and staff, present 6, absent 1; total 7. Non-commissioned staff, present 3 absent 1; total 4. Company A, present 76, absent 34; total 110. Company C, present 53, absent 32, total 85. Company D, present 38, absent 21; total 59. Company E, present 29, absent 12; total 41. Company H, present 41, absent 30; total 61. Total present 346. Total absent 131. Total 377.

INSPECTION OF BATTALION FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY.—This battalion, Major Timmer commanding, paraded (dismounted) for inspection, at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, on the 26th ult. As is usual, the inspection was preceded by a review, which was received by Colonel Crospay, the acting commander of the brigade. The review was far from creditable, numerous errors being noted. One of the most marked of these was committed by the commanding officer when the battalion was passing in review. This officer, instead of taking his position at the head of the column, remained in his original position part of the time, or followed the movements of the battalion after the manner of a ring master in a circus. Several officers failed to salute, and the entire command evidently needs much drilling with the sabre. We noticed that the commandant of Battery B wore a double-breasted coat, which was not at all *en regle*. The Inspector-General and the division commander were on the grounds, and the inspection was conducted in good style by Major Dean, of the Fifth brigade staff. The following are the returns: Field and staff, present 3, absent 1; total 4. Non-commissioned staff, present 3, absent 1; total 4. Battery A, present 42, absent 24; total 66. Battery B, present 61, absent 11; total 72. Battery C, present 27, absent 24; total 61. Total present 136. Total absent 71. Total 207.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—First Sergeant Charles L. Gunn, of the Third company of this regiment, writes us as follows: "In your paper of last week, in noticing the inspection of the Seventh regiment, you state 'the officer in command of the Third company attempted the unheard of feat of wheeling his company to the right with the ranks opened and arms at an order.' I would state that the only time the regiment stood at an 'open order' was during review, and was then at a 'carry' instead of an 'order arms.' The error made was in the colonel giving the command 'By companies, right wheel,' without closing the ranks. Captain Pollard, the officer in command of the Third company, was particular in cautioning his command to 'stand fast,' which command they obeyed."

We are told, also, that at the inspection the regimental staff was requested by the Inspector-General to accompany the reviewing party down the line, and we cheerfully relieve from the onus of the criticism expressed in our last issue, the gentlemen on the staff.

TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE.—The parade of this brigade, New York State National Guard, took place October 27th, at Rochester. The sky was clear and the weather so cool that it was not inviting to spectators, particularly the ladies, to turn out. The attendance upon the review was, therefore, light, compared with what it has been in pleasant weather. The Fifty-fourth regiment and Batteries A & Light Artillery, left the armory in Exchange street at 2 P. M. The battalion marched to Jones Square and formed for parade. Escorts were sent and returned with the brigade and division commanders and their respective staff officers. Major-General Williams, with staff. General D. F. Bissell, of Le Roy, of Governor Hoffman's staff, was present by invitation, and appeared with the staff of General Williams, as did also Colonel Brinker, of the First New York Cav-

airy, who was also invited, and who was assigned the position of assistant quartermaster-general. Brigadier-General Clark, with staff. At the close of the parade, the battalion, led by the generals and colonel, marched to the city, and the review by General Williams took place on Fitzhugh street. The officers and soldiers throughout made a fine appearance. It was one of the most creditable parades ever made in that city. General Williams and staff made a good appearance, as usual. They were particularly distinguished on this occasion, being mounted on large gray horses. General Clark and staff appeared in a new and brilliant uniform. Colonel Reynolds and staff made a creditable appearance. General Williams and staff, General Clark and staff, Colonel Reynolds and staff, with their guests and friends, were tendered the hospitality of the mansion of Mr. John Sheridan, near the parade ground, which they cordially accepted. The officers called upon General Williams, as they always do, and were hospitably received. Colonel W. H. Ward tendered hospitalities also, as did Companies B and H at the armory, after parade.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Company D proposes making a full dress street parade on the 18th inst. (Thanksgiving day). It also intends giving an exhibition drill in January next, to be followed by a dance. Captain Balsden, its present commander, we learn, is about to resign. The company will lose not only a good officer but also the right of the line, Captain Balsden being now the senior captain of the regiment. The company is recruiting rapidly, and appears to be in a very flourishing state. Few companies in the regiment have recruited more rapidly than Company C, Captain Ava Powell commanding. At the late inspection it turned out forty-four from a roll of forty-seven, and they were all *active* members, and are generally on hand at all drills. This speaks well not only for the company itself but for the efficiency of its officers, Captain Powell, Lieutenants Nash and Pedroncilli. The spirit which both officers and men exhibit, deserves high commendation.

INSPECTION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenbury, was inspected and mustered at its armory on the 27th inst. at 7:30 P. M. It appeared in fatigue uniforms, fully equipped. Owing

one; which election, on motion of Captain Webber, was subsequently made unanimous. The regiment, through its Board of Officers, has made a wise selection, and has for field officers, men who are soldiers in every sense of the word. Colonel Rockafellar's record is well-known. Entering the ranks of this regiment in 1861 as a private in Company B, he participated in the battle of Bull Run, where he lost an arm; he subsequently filled several positions in regiments of the Regular Army, until the close of the war, when he was elected captain in the Fourth regiment, National Guard S. N. Y. He was shortly after elected major in the Seventy-first regiment, and now finds himself, by his attention to duty and his fidelity to the interests of his command, its honored commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Wolcott may well be called one of the "fathers" of the American Guard. Joining the ranks of the American Rifles in 1858, he has become so identified with the regiment and its history, that without the "smiling countenance" of the lieutenant-colonel, the regiment would lose one of its chief attractions. Participating in every "trial and trouble" of the command; his record stands unexcelled. Major E. S. Eunson was formerly a member of the Thirty-seventh regiment National Guard S. N. Y. Enlisting in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment New York State Volunteers, he took an active part in many battles, was severely wounded, and captured and recaptured twice in three hours at Pleasant Hill, La., during the Red River Campaign. Joining the Seventy-first regiment as captain of Company F, he has always been distinguished for his soldierly qualities and his gentlemanly bearing, and brings a well-earned military experience to the position he has just been selected to fill that of major of one of the finest regiments in the First Division.

After the election the officers adjourned to the Green Room, where a collation had been prepared. Toast after toast was drank and speeches made by General Ward, Colonels Rockafellar and Wolcott, Major Eunson, Captains Webber and Simmons, Lieutenants Bur, Sypher, Stanley and others, not forgetting the good-natured Butler. The feature of the evening's entertainment was the singing of Lieutenant Sypher and the recitation of Lieutenant Curtis. We wish the "American Guard" every success under its new commandant.

THE OLD GUARD.—Thomas N. Cazneau, one of the old-time members of the Light Guard, but now a resident of San Francisco, Cal., has recently visited his friends in this city, by whom he was cordially received. He was also one of the founders of the City Guard, and organized and commanded the Lafayette Fusiliers. One of the most active, energetic and enthusiastic military men ever known in our city, he performed yeoman service in the days of A. W. Lang Syne, in making the famous flank companies we have named, what they were, the pride of Gotham. General Cazneau is now in command of the Grand Grenadiers, the crack military body of the Eureka State. They wear the costly uniform of the Imperial Guard of France, and have an independent charter from their State Legislature. Their parades, which are very strong in numbers and highly attractive in beauty of equipment, always create a sensation in the city of San Francisco.

THE LATE INSPECTIONS.—The annual inspections have come to an end, and the returns are now before the Albany authorities, who will, in a few weeks, issue the edict which will determine the fate of the several regiments whose continued existence is in doubt. Disbandment and consolidation to some extent are positively determined upon. Two necessary reasons exist for this. First, the law reducing the forces of the National Guard to twenty thousand men; second, the condition of certain regiments which give no promise of immediate improvement and which are clearly under the ban of popular disfavor. A glance at the compendium of the inspection returns for 1868-'69, will disclose the fact that while there is a falling off in aggregate strength, there is a marked increase in the number of the present, some regiments mustering in such strength as to excite general surprise and comment. In several cases this increase over last year varies from fifty to a hundred per cent. This shows that the greatest efforts have been put forth by every regiment to make the best show possible in numbers and in appearance.

While appreciating the fact that the emergency created by the passage of the late law, regarding a reduction of the National Guard, has called forth unusual exertions, it is well understood that the ranks of some of the regiments inspected were filled up with men who had no military connection with the regiments, and who answered to the names of absentees just as if, instead of committing one of the most serious offenses known to the military code, they were really fulfilling an honorable duty. We know personally of instances where men, after being once mustered, attached themselves to other companies and there answered to the names of absentees. Brigade Inspector Skidmore detected several cases of this kind, and will, no doubt, in his reports, make special mention of the matter. It is unnecessary to comment on this dishonorable violation of military law and usage. The commanding officers of those companies who have sanctioned any false muster are, in most cases, known to the authorities, and should be made to understand the meaning of the paragraph in the regulations relating to false musters. That paragraph speaks for itself:

"Art. 15. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary of musters who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow the signing of muster rolls wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof, by two witnesses, before a general court-martial, be cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment, etc."

"Art. 17. Any officer who shall presume to muster a person as a soldier who is not a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly."

CORRECTION.—In our notice last week of the Seventh regiment inspection, we attributed an error to the Third Company which properly belonged to another company. The matter is explained in another column.

On the 19th ult. the National Assembly Rooms were opened by Messrs. Landmann & Held. Lieutenant Landmann is a deserving officer, and we hope he will meet with a well-merited success. The rooms are located in West Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

OTHER STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Full Parade of First Regiment Infantry.*—The First regiment of Infantry, Colonel George H. Johnston, made its fall parade on Wednesday, October 27th. The regimental line was formed on Shawmut avenue, right resting on Dover street. The regimental order for the parade directed the companies to appear on line at 1:30 p. m., but as most of the companies of this regiment have their armories in the distant wards of the city, it is almost an impossibility for their members to devote the forenoon to business, and go to their dinners and report to the armory before 1 o'clock, consequently most of the companies reported in line about 2 o'clock; but companies B, C, G and H seemed to be inexcusably late, and did not report until 2:30. The regiment appeared well, most of the companies evidently having improved their material in the ranks since the fall encampments. A few of the companies have not yet procured the patent leather equipments, and wear the old service equipments belonging to the State. The strength of the regiment was as follows: Field and staff, 6; non-commissioned staff, 3; line officers, 18 rank and file, 350; regimental drum corps, 15; regimental band, 18; total, 410. The regiment marched through Dwight, Tremont and Newton streets, past the St. James Hotel, where the Committee on Ways and Means were in session, and then through Washington, Milk, India and State streets, and thence to the Common. The bearing of the men and the changes of arms while marching over the pavements, were as good as could be expected, with the exception of Companies B and E, which were poor. It was the intention of Colonel Johnston to have had all his companies inspected on the Common, as to their proficiency in point of drill (and most of the companies of the regiment have been drilling extra evenings for this parade), but the weather being so very cold that it was almost impossible to handle the rifles with any degree of precision; most of the companies declined to drill, and only Companies A, D and F volunteered to give a specimen of their drill in order to satisfy the friends of the regiment who had collected on the grounds in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the cold. Under the circumstances, any criticism of the drill of these companies would be unfair, except that Company D was evidently much ahead of its competitors. The loadings being peculiar to the Spencer rifle, were interesting to the spectators, and were well executed. After the company drill the regiment formed line, and in double time, and with bayonets fixed, charged across the parade ground several times in order to warm up the men. In this movement it would be better if the rear rank had been ordered to carry their rifles at "arms port," then there would have been less danger of injuring the front rank men and the line would have kept a better dress in the centre. After a few battalion movements the regiment was dismissed, the dress parade being abandoned owing to the cold. Altogether, the parade was the best regimental parade made this fall, and the First is evidently improving. During the winter, it is intended that Colonel Johnston would thoroughly sift down one or two of his weak companies, and practically reorganize them, both as regards officers and men, the regiment would be the gainers, and next spring's parade would, undoubtedly, show a regiment worthy of its war reputation and of the Old Bay State.

The Charlestown Cadets (Company A, Fifth regiment), Captain Cutter, made their fall parade on Thursday, October 28th. The weather was not very propitious in the forenoon, and undoubtedly affected the number of guns on parade. The company left its armory at 2 o'clock p. m., proceeded to Boston, and marched up State street at 2:30, numbering 47 guns and 3 officers. They continued their march through a few of the principal streets of the city, and then returned to Charlestown, where they had a dinner and a social gathering in the evening. This company is one of the finest in the State, every man on parade was evidently of our best class of young men, and were all trim-built and of the right material. The company wore its company uniform, which is of dark blue trimmed with light blue and gold, black shako hat with white horse-hair plume, and white cross belts, probably the richest and most expensive uniform of any in the State. The manual on the march was very good. The company must be proud of its appearance, and we wish we had more companies like the cadets.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Gray Reserves.*—This fine organization, it will be remembered, last summer held an encampment at Cape May, N. J., for a few days. During its stay, President Grant, who was there on a flying visit, complimented the Grays by reviewing them three times. The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, of the 29th of October, gives the following as a sequel to that visit:

Yesterday afternoon those valiant men of war yept the Gray Reserves proved themselves to be possessed, individually and collectively, of the true soldierly quality of gratitude. As a souvenir of the grand success which attended their encampment, the Reserves caused sundry medals in bronze to be struck off for presentation to certain prominent citizens who contributed to the eclat of the occasion. But as the President had contributed more than all others, by his presence, to the brilliancy of the encampment, it was resolved to present to him a copy of the medal in gold. His present visit to the city afforded a favorable opportunity for making the presentation, and a few days since the officers of the gallant regiment waited upon the "old commander" at the residence of ex-Secretary Bore, No. 1,023 Spruce street, to make the presentation.

Colonel Latta made the presentation speech, and, as he placed the medal in the President's hands, stated that the presence of the President had added materially to the success of the Gray Reserves' seaside encampment; that a number of Philadelphia's prominent citizens had, by their presence and encouragement, contributed to the success of the enterprise, and in view of this fact they had been presented with a medal in bronze as a token of the appreciation of the command. The President being the most distinguished citizen of the country, as well as its Chief Magistrate, it was deemed advisable to ignore the base metal and use one more precious. The President, on receiving the beautiful token, expressed briefly his thanks, assured the officers of the regiment he should long remember the interesting event of his visit to their encampment, and furthermore complimented them upon the creditable manner in which the men had conducted themselves on review. The obverse of the medal contains a bust of Washington, in bas relief; while the reverse bears this inscription:

"First Regiment
Infantry Gray Reserves,
Cape May, N. J., July, 1869.
Presented to
His Excellency Ulysses S. Grant,
President of the
United States."

First Cavalry.—The prospects for filling up the new command seem to be excellent. On the evening of the 26th ult. the company officers met and elected Captain Flack second, and August Von Diemer third majors. An order has been issued by Major-General Prevost for a parade of the First Division on the 18th inst.

Second Regiment.—Company H, of this regiment, practised at the target on the afternoon of the 26th ult., with the following result: The first prize, a handsome gold medal, was won by Sergeant Paul Picot, and the second one, a massive gold and silver Maltese cross, by Joseph Reppert. Major-General Prevost, Major Lewis and Lieutenant A. H. Walters were the judges, and the first-named gentleman presented the prizes. We are glad to learn from a contemporary that "Colonel Latta is working up his command and giving encouragement to his men by his presence among them nightly. Strenuous efforts are being made to present a larger number of muskets on the occasion of the forthcoming parade of the division, than they have at any time since the war. There are frequent inspections of companies, generally in full uniforms, and the liveliest spirit is observable everywhere throughout the command."

Seventh Regiment.—This regiment is doing a good work. Both men and officers are drilling nightly. A vacancy has occurred in Company D, by the transfer of Lieutenant Samuel Cohen to Company E, for which an election has been ordered. They will also choose a new captain in place of Mingle, resigned. Companies I and K are recruiting rapidly, and the latter company bids fair to turn out more men at the coming parade than any other regiment.

Inspections.—Company A, Frankford Zouaves, will be inspected on the 4th of November. The Seventh regiment will parade for inspection on the evening of the 17th November, at their armory. The First Pennsylvania Cavalry will parade for inspection some time before the 18th prox. Company I, Fourth regiment, will be inspected at an early day.

AQUATICS.

The Editor requests correspondence in relation to boating matters in all parts of the country: particulars as to the organization of clubs, as to regattas and races to come off, and all other facts of interest. Letters should be addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

COLLEGE BOAT RACING.—A correspondent of the *Harvard Advocate* asks very pertinently why is it that Yale and Harvard are alone willing to enter the races, and no crews from other colleges appear. There are students enough at Bowdoin, Cornell and Brown Universities to form excellent crews, and there are no reasons why they should be debarred from measuring their muscle and skill with ours. Success may not favor them at first. They may have to learn by experience; but when the custom is once inaugurated, and various colleges send their representatives, the excellency of the winning crew will be raised higher even than at present; and muscular development, something that is needed, become more general in proportion to the interest taken in such sports as boating and ball. In case that any of the colleges named are willing to enter the races, some other place than Worcester must be selected—some place where the crews can have a straight-away course of three miles; and the Hudson River affords every advantage as to the course and central position. Several crews entering, the race could be rowed at the same time, or in "heats;" the champion crew of former years rowing that crew which has beaten, in previous heats, the others. Indeed, all the arrangements could be easily made, if the colleges would only signify their desire and intention to row.

The new Harvard boat-house is to be two stories high, forty feet wide by eighty in length. The lower floor will have shelves for sixteen boats, and two wings at the rear for dressing-rooms. The upper story is divided into two rooms: one for the club, facing the river, forty by twenty-five feet, the windows reaching to the floor and opening out into a spacious porch, from which a good view of the river can be had; the other, in the rear of this, about forty feet square, is for the use of single sculls, and is reached by inclined planes, on both sides of the house. Dressing-rooms are also attached, and every convenience is offered to oarsmen.

At a meeting of the undergraduates, held at the Gymnasium, Wednesday afternoon, October 6th, a constitution for the Harvard University Boat Club was presented and accepted. The club formerly only existed in name; and, to prevent any future misunderstanding, the duties of the President, captain and Executive Committee are specifically stated; and the Club is composed of all the undergraduates, twenty of the members forming a quorum.

At a recent meeting of the Cornell Boat Club it was considered best, on account of the near approach of cold weather, and the fact that it would be at least two weeks before a boat could reach them, even if ordered now, to postpone buying one until early in the spring, and thus save interest on the money and insurance. The matter has thus gone over for the winter, and, in the meantime, those interested will read up on boating matters and be prepared in the spring to take the idea well in hand and train up a good crew.

THE ALASKA TIMES.—The Alaska Times of October 18th, reports that Anatoottz and other head men of the Sitka tribe of Indians had an interview with Vincent Colyer, the United States Indian Commissioner, at the head quarters of the commanding General of the Department of Alaska. General Davis, Colonel Brady, Dr. Bailey, and Captain McIntyre, of the Army, and Madame the widow of Michaloff, late chief of the Sitkas, were present. Messrs. David Shirpser, Sukoff, and William Philips acted as interpreters. The object of the meeting was to ascertain if the Indians would care to have schools established among them: a sanitary supervision exercised over their village; and an hospital and medical attendance provided for them. To all of these proposals the Sitkas gratefully assented.

The Largest is not always the best, but the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, which is the LARGEST HOTEL in New England, will be found also one of the best. Every provision is made for the comfort of guests.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

YATES—DWIGHT.—At Portsmouth, on the 20th inst., Lieutenant-Commander ARTHUR R. YATES, U. S. N., to Miss SUSIE T., daughter of Captain Wm. L. Dwight, of that city.

VAN HORNE—ADAMS.—On Wednesday, October 20, 1869, at St. James's Episcopal Church, Zanesville, Ohio, by the Rev. J. F. Ohi, Wm. M. VAN HORNE, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, to Miss LUCY A. ADAMS, daughter of the late James Adams, of Zanesville, Ohio. (No Cards.)

SANDS—MEADE.—At the Cathedral, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 28th inst., Lieutenant-Commander J. H. SANDS, U. S. N., to Miss MARY E. MEADE.

TAYLOR—MC GUIRE.—On Thursday, October 28, 1869, by the Rev. Charles H. Hall, Lieutenant-Commander HARRY C. TAYLOR, U. S. Navy, to MARY, daughter of J. C. McGuire, of Washington, D. C.

COOLEY—MEDLICOTT.—At Long Meadow, Mass., on October 21st, by the Rev. J. W. Harding, JAMES C. COOLEY, of New York, (formerly of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry), to AGNES, daughter of Wm. G. Medlicott, of Long Meadow.

SPRAGUE—DEWEY.—In Rochester, N. Y., October 27th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. H. Quigley, J. P. SPRAGUE, Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy, to LILLIE A., daughter of John B. Dewey, Esq.

ABBOY—THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 2d, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Henry K. Montgomery, Lieutenant-Commander WALTER S. ABBOY, U. S. Navy, to ADDIE M. THOMPSON, daughter of the late F. A. Thompson.

DIED.

MCGREGOR.—At Camp Bidwell, Cal., October 18, 1868, THOMAS B., son of Captain Thomas and J. M. McGregor, aged three years, six months, five days.

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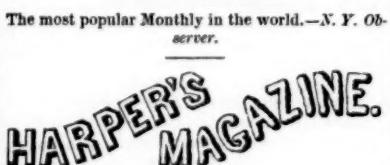
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STEPHEN BROWNELL, Goff, Cranston & Brownell, Providence.

General GEORGE LEWIS COOKE, Warren, R. I.

ALBERT DAILEY, Albert Dailey & Co., Providence.

C. G. McKNIGHT, M. D., Providence.

John KENDRICK, Providence.

General LYMAN B. FRIEZE, Providence.

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Commander R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. N.

Brevet Major-General FRANK WHEATON, U. S. A.

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Brevet Major-General Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. A.

REDUCED RATES.

A CASH DIVIDEND IN HAND is paid to Policy-holders, in the low charges which this company make for Insurance, amounting in some cases to 25 per cent.

ADVANTAGES PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

DIVIDENDS IN CASH ANNUALLY.

BRANCH OFFICES—No. 10 Wall street, New York

Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Louisville St Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston.

REFERENCES—Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Hoyt Prague & Co.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of the City of New York.

HOME OFFICE, No. 161 BROADWAY.

ASSETS nearly	\$5 000,000
New Members Insured in 1867	10,284
Amount Insured in 1867	\$32,000,000
Total Income for 1867	2,050,000
Amount paid to widows and orphans of deceased members in 1867	250,000

Army and Navy Officers Insured by this Company without Extra Charge of Premium.

The inducements offered by this Company to this class of insurers are the most liberal. MANY OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY HAVE POLICIES IN THE KNICKERBOCKER. For information, apply at the Home Office, or to the Branch Offices in Chicago, Baltimore, Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, and San Francisco. General Agencies in every State.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

ALPHEUS D. KIRK, ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR No. 48 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made in order in the most approved style from the Best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the present popular styles of Scotch Coatings and Cashmeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instructions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be obtained will be forwarded upon application.

JOHN BOYLAN,
NO. 139 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK,

MILITARY CLOTHING

FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

OFFICERS' GOODS.

Also a full assortment of CITIZENS' GOODS of the latest styles, which will be cut and made up in a superior manner by the most experienced hands.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT COLUMBUS, NEW YORK HARBOR,
November 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 10 A. M., on the fourth day of December, 1869, for supplying

FRESH BEEF

to the troops stationed at Forts Columbus and Wood, New York Harbor, and New York City. The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be delivered at the posts above-named free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

Separate Proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families, stationed at the aforesaid places or those supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porter House Steaks, Standing Ribs or Rib-Roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the commissary-general shall direct, commencing on the first day of January, 1870.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, whose names must be entered in the bids.

The Proposals will open at 10 A. M., on the 4th proximo, at which time and place bidders are invited to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed:

R. G. RUTHERFORD,
Brevet Captain, U. S. A., A. C. S.

OWEN & PUGH,
Military and Naval Merchant Tailors
NO. 212 PENNSYLVANIA AV
Between 14th and 15th Sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WE USE
A. A. CONSTANTINE'S
Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap.

Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap, Patented March 12, 1867" —no other is genuine.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. For the TOILET, BATH & NURSERY this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, removes all Dandruff, keeps the Hair soft and silky and prevents it from falling off, and is the best Hair Renovator in use."

It CURES Chapped Hands, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Burns, all diseases of the Scalp and Skin, Catarrh of the Head and is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP.

The Soap, as it justly deserves, has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our best families in this city and throughout the country. It is used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. To be sold by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO., 43 Ann St., New York.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
(Successor to H. F. Loudon & Co.)
ARMY, NAVY AND CITIZENS'
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Metropolitan Hotel, (late Brown's),
362 Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHIERS,

138 and 140 Fulton Street, New York.

INVITE ATTENTION to their unparalleled Stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING. It is made up in accordance with prevailing Styles from the most Fashionable Materials. For Novelty of Design and Excellence in Workmanship cannot be surpassed.

OVERCOATS in Castor, Fur, and Chin-chilla Beavers.

OVERCOATS in Moscow, Whitney, and Edderton Beavers.

OVERCOATS in all the Newest Colors and Mixtures.

OVERCOATS \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 to \$50.

WINTER SUITS in Meltons, Silk Mixtures, and Cheviots.

WINTER SUITS in Plaid, Stripe and Diagonal Cashmeres.

WINTER SUITS with Double Breast Walking Jacket.

WINTER SUITS for Evening Dress, ready for immediate Wear.

WINTER SUITS \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$24, \$30, \$40, \$45 to \$50.

BOYS' SUITS in all the Latest Novelties of Style and Material.

BOYS' SUITS for Dress, Home, and School for All Ages.

BOYS' SUITS in Velveteens, richly Braided and Embroidered.

BOYS' SUITS \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$24, \$25 to \$30.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, Fir, Castor, and Chinchilla Beavers.

BOYS' OVERCOATS \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16, \$18 to \$20.

FREEMAN & BURR always have a large Stock of Fine Rich Goods, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Cardigan Jackets, etc. Any Garment made to measure at a few hours' notice. COUNTRY ORDERS and Rules for Self-measurement.

FREEMAN & BURR mail free on application their New Rules for Self-measurement, with Patterns of Goods and Price-List, which enable Gentlemen in any part of the country to order CLOTHING direct from them, with the certainty of receiving PERFECT FITTING garments.

FREEMAN & BURR'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSES, 138 and 140 Fulton st., N. Y.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., Oct. 28, 1869.

SEALLED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock m. on Monday, Nov. 8, 1869, by the undersigned, at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, for furnishing the troops therewith Fresh Beef from December 1, 1869, to June 1, 1870.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded), and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, etc., are the same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef, from the office of the Acting Commissary-General, S. N. Y.

CHARLES F. POWELL, Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

Pacific Railway Gold Loan.

MESSRS. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP

& CO., 12 Pine street, N. Y., offer for

sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific

Railway. These Bonds pay seven

per cent. in Gold; have thirty years

to run; are Free from Government

Taxation; are secured by a Land

Grant of Three Million Acres of the

Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado.

In addition to this special grant

the Company also owns Three Mil-

lions of Acres in Kansas, which are be-

ing rapidly sold to develop the coun-

try and improve the road. They are

a first mortgage upon the extension of

the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to

Denver, Colorado. The road in oper-

ation 437 miles long upon which is a

mortgage now earns more than enough

net income to pay the interest on the

new loan. There is no better security

in the market—this being in some re-

spects better than Government Secu-

rities. Principal and Interest pay-

able in Gold. Price 96, and accrued

Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets,

Maps and Circulars furnished on ap-

plication.

Great Western Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET.

OFFICERS:

ROBERT BAGE, President.

FREDERICK W. MACY, Vice-President.

WESLEY E. SHADE, Secretary.

JOHN H. BIRD, Counsel.

D. L. EIGENBRODT, Medical Exam'r.

PURELY MUTUAL,

ISSUES EVERY APPROVED DESCRIPTION OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ON SELECTED LIVES, RETURNING ALL SURPLUS EARNINGS OVER THE ACTUAL COST OF INSURANCE EQUALLY AMONG THE INSURED. The stockholders receive legal interest only.

All Policies are STRICTLY NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER THE FIRST PAYMENT, so that the insured receive the full benefit of every dollar paid to the Company. For example: A life policy issued at the age of 37 would continue in force after one annual premium for 2 years and 20 days.

TWO annual premiums for 4 years and 47 days. FOUR annual premiums for 8 years and 98 days. One-third the premium may remain unpaid as a loan.

No notes required.

Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY INSURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

A special Guaranty Fund of \$100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of New York.

No restrictions upon residence or travel in any part of the world.

Insurance on a single life taken to the amount of \$20,000.

The Company issues certificates, whenever desired, agreeing to purchase its policies at their surrender value, which, when accompanied by the policy duly transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security for loans.

No extra premium charged for occupation, except those of a peculiarly hazardous character.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

In fact, every good, equitable and liberal feature of the best Life Companies has been adopted by the Great Western Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York

DIRECTORS:

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ROBERT BAGE, President.

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FIELD W. MACY, Vice-President.

JOHN H. BIRD, Counsellor-at-Law.

JOHN T. WALKER, of Goodridge & Walker.

THOS. F. RICHARDS, of Taylor, Richards & Co.

CHAS. L. TIFFANY, of Tiffany & Co.

NATHAN SOUTHWICK, of Breedon & Southwick.

THOMAS B. KERR, Merchant.

THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., President Ninth National Bank.

CHAS. T. SHERMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, Ohio.

J. C. HENDERSON, late Henderson & Smith.

D. M. WILSON, of D. M. Wilson & Co.

SACKETT L. DURYEE, Commission Merchant.

JOHN M. DAVIES, of John M. Davies & Co.

HENRY BRADSTREET, Mercantile Agency, N. Y.

Pamphlets containing full information sent free on application.

Active and energetic agents wanted in every city and town in the United States.

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Importers and Manufacturers of all kinds of

MILITARY GOODS,

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 32 TO 46 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

and are now opening a full and complete assortment of new trimmings for ARMY, NAVY, MARINE REVENUE, NATIONAL GUARD, MILITARY SCHOOLS, POLICE, FIREMAN, RAILROAD uniforms, etc. Also Regalins, Church and Theatrical trimmings.

Banners and Flags of silk and real English bunting

GOODS SENT C. O. D.

EVERWHERE.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

No. 6 Maiden Lane, New York.

IMPORTERS,

Have constantly in Stock,

SWORDS, SASHES,

EMBROIDERIES, EPAULETS,

Full Press Regulation ARMY HATS,

NAVY LACES, etc., etc.

ATTENTION!

Defiance Segar Manufactory.

D. HIRSCH & CO.,

No. 174 Water St.,

NEW YORK.

BRANDS.

Defiance.

The Lion.

Faistaff.

Universal Standard.

Success.

Big Thing.

Power of Fashion.

Important to Officers of the Navy.

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE

NEW NAVY CAP DEVICE AND CORD,

and our patrons may depend upon getting the exact regulation from us. Our Ornaments are made from **PURE COIN SILVER** and the **FINEST GOLD BULLION**, and will bear the closest scrutiny.

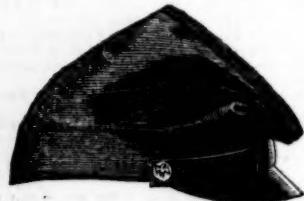
Having received advance drawings direct from the Navy Department, we are now ready to furnish the rich Embroidery for

ADMIRALS' COAT COLLARS, CUFFS, AND SWORD BELTS,
which we warrant to be made of the purest material, and in a style unexcelled in this country.
We have also now ready for delivery

**THE SPLENDIDLY-EMBROIDERED NEW REGULATION SHOULDER-KNOTS,
MASTERS, ENSIGNS, AND MIDSHIPMEN.**
ALL WARRANTED EXACTLY REGULATION. MANUFACTURED IN THE BEST MANNER AND OF THE FINEST MATERIAL.

BENT & BUSH,

CORNER COURT AND WASHINGTON STS., BOSTON.



OUR U. S. ARMY
REGULATION CAP,
FOR ENLISTED MEN,

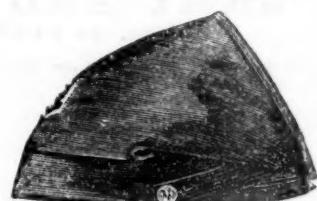
Is made from pure Indigo blue broadcloth, manufactured expressly for us, of medium weight and peculiarly handsome shade, and possesses the quality so earnestly desired by every man who wears a military cap, viz., a perfectly fast color, and we agree to refund the money in every instance, where a Cap our manufacture either fades or turns color.

Our prices for the above are:

For Cap and Cover.....	\$3.00
Cap without Cover.....	2.50
Twelve Caps and Covers.....	30.00
Twelve Caps without Covers.....	24.00

Items invariably Cash on delivery.

BENT & BUSH,
Corner Court and Washington Streets, Boston.



OUR ARTILLERY CAP,
FOR ENLISTED MEN,

is made from the same material, and is sold on the same terms and guarantee, as the Army Regulation Cap. It differs in style from the latter by being made considerably higher behind, which causes the cap to fall gracefully forward on the visor, bringing the top with the regimental figure and company letter more prominently in view. Our large stock and unequalled facilities allow us to fill orders by mail or express, for one cap or one thousand at once.

PRICES.

For single Cap and Cover	\$3.00
For single Cap without Cover.....	2.50
Twelve Caps and Covers.....	30.00
Twelve Caps without Covers.....	24.00

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

BENT & BUSH,
Corner Court and Washington Streets, Boston.

**DEVLIN & CO.,
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,**

Nos. 459 & 461 BROADWAY, Corner GRAND ST.
AND

Nos. 258 & 260 BROADWAY, Cor. WARREN ST.
NEW YORK.

Unsurpassed facilities in the production of Military Clothing enables us to supply the NATIONAL GUARD, also OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, with Uniforms of best style and workmanship promptly and at moderate prices.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY

TO THEIR REMOVAL FROM

BROADWAY, Corner of GRAND St., to

UNION SQUARE (South Side),

Where the same persons who have served so many of them, for the past twenty years, may still be found, STATE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, SCHOOLS, or any ASSOCIATIONS, desirous of distinctive dress, can be furnished with designs, and have their clothing made from actual measurement.

RECEPIENTS OF A PRIZE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

F. JULIUS KALDENBERG,
RECIPIENT OF A PRIZE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
**MANUFACTURER OF WARRANTED GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AMBERS, ETC.**

N. B. I have the finest and handsomest collections of Meerschaum Pipes in the United States, all of my own manufacture. Retail purchasers can have every accommodation offered them, such as inspection of goods before purchasing.

All goods bearing my name are pure meerschaum, and warranted to color, Patented of the inside bowl, which keeps pipes clean, and allows coloring all over, and can be applied to any pipe. Send for circular, price lists, etc. Pipes sent to any address for inspection before purchasing, if desired. P. O. Box 6,724.

FACTORY AND WORKROOM, 4 AND 6 JOHN ST.
REPAIRING, BOILING IN WATER, MOUNTING, ETC.

FORMER STORE, 23 WALL ST., OFF TREASURY BUILDING.



THIS IS THE PATENT HARD RUBBER HANDLE TABLE KNIFE.
The most Durable Knife known. Hot Water has no Effect upon it.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN CUTLERY, AND MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY THE
MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 45 Beekman St., New York.

J. M. Varian & Son,
(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN).
Clothing and Furnishing Warehouse,
Nos. 70 & 72 Bowery (near Canal St.), New York.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF

MILITARY CLOTHING,
FOR WHICH THEY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR FRIENDS IN THE
ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.
Constantly on hand EPAULETS, SWORDS, SHOULDER STRAPS, BELTS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

POLLAK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE



Meerschaum Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO, REPAIRING, BOILING AND AMBER WORK DONE.

STORES: **No. 519 BROADWAY**, under St. Nicholas Hotel.
No. 27 JOHN STREET, middle of the block.
Send for DIAGRAMS and PRICE LIST to Letter-box 5,816.

HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,
FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA,
HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.

540 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 17 RUE PARADIS POISSONNIERE, PARIS
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

Orders by Mail will receive our prompt attention.
CAP ORNAMENTS and CORDS, GOLD LOOPS, LACES and CLOTH, conforming to the NEW NAVY REGULATIONS, Now Ready.

FULL DRESS BELTS for all grades, from Admiral to Midshipman, now ready.

REGALIA, CHURCH, and THEATRICAL GOODS.

FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENT.
RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employees.
FENCING MATERIALS AND BOXING GLOVES. SILK, BUNTING AND MUSLIN FLAGS.
BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK 1857.